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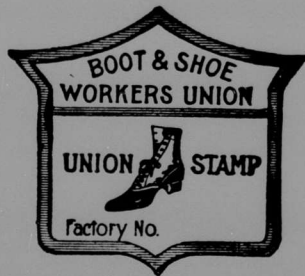
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 21, 1914.
REPLIES OF CANDIDATES.
ORGANIZATION—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.
CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY IN LABOR DISPUTES.
CHANGE IN TITLE.
THE USUAL TACTICS.

SIERRA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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ALL PARTIES ENDORSE ESHLEMAN

John M. Eshleman is a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. The high character of his work as a public servant and as president of the Railroad Commission, has gained State-wide recognition and approval. The undersigned members of the several political parties, believing that partisanship should not be considered in voting for a candidate of Mr. Eshleman's qualifications, take this opportunity to endorse his candidacy and to urge the members of all political parties to lend their aid toward his election:

CURTIS H. LINDLEY, Democrat.....San Francisco
ALLEN L. CHICKERING, Republican.....Oakland
HARRIS WEINSTOCK, Progressive.....San Francisco
JAMES K. MOFFITT, Democrat.....Oakland
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Progressive.....San Francisco
GUY C. EARL, Republican.....Oakland
RANDOLPH V. WHITING, Democrat.....San Francisco
EUSTACE CULLINAN, Progressive.....San Francisco
HENRY EICKHOFF, Democrat.....San Francisco
MRS. ISABELLA BLANEY, Progressive.....Saratoga
W. H. COBB, Republican.....San Francisco
W. P. CUNNINGHAM, Democrat.....Los Angeles
FRED G. ATHEARN, Progressive.....Berkeley
RUDOLPH J. TAUSSIG, Republican.....San Francisco
I. J. MUMA, Democrat.....Los Angeles
JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN, Progressive.....San Francisco
J. J. COREY, Democrat.....Los Angeles
CLARENCE HUNT, Republican.....Los Angeles
PHILIP BANCROFT, Progressive.....San Francisco
C. E. MILLER, Democrat.....Los Angeles
THOMAS HUGHES, Republican.....Los Angeles
STANLEY HALE, Democrat.....San Diego
C. H. McCORMICK, Republican.....San Francisco
ELI P. FAY, Republican.....Los Angeles
GUY S. GARNER, Republican.....Los Angeles
PAUL A. CRIPPEN, Republican.....Los Angeles
EVERETT C. BEACHORST, Republican.....Los Angeles



LABOR DAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1914

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REPLIES OF CANDIDATES

The replies of candidates to the questions submitted by the State Federation of Labor, together with the questions, are herein given:

QUESTIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

1. Will you support and vote for a bill which will exempt the voluntary association of working people and agriculturists from the Sherman Anti-Trust law?
2. Will you support and vote for a bill regulating and limiting the issuance of injunctions differentiating between the normal and constitutional activities of men on the one hand, and property and property rights on the other, and which will carry with it a clearer and a more intelligent definition of the meaning of the term "conspiracy"?
3. Will you urge and vote for a bill providing for a more comprehensive Employers' Liability Law, or for a bill that will insure automatic compensation to employees injured by accident during employment in all interstate commerce?
4. Will you urge and favor a bill which will protect the people of one State from the ruinous competition of contract convict labor in another State?
5. Will you support and vote for a bill that will insure greater safety at sea for passenger and crew of the Merchant Marine; better working conditions for seamen, and the abolition of the present barbarous penal provisions confronting seamen?
6. Do you favor an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to regulate and limit the practice of courts to declare laws unconstitutional?
7. Do you favor an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall?
8. Do you favor the right of the people to recall Federal judges?
9. Do you favor an extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act so as to bar all Asiatics?
10. Do you favor the literacy test for all immigrants to the United States?

Replies of Candidates United States Senator:

- Chester H. Rowell, Progressive—Yes to questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 8; qualified yes to 1, 6, 7, 9. No to question 10, as he deems such test suitable as he understands question at present.
- James D. Phelan, Democrat—Replies amount to Yes on questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9; favorable in a general way to 7; undecided as to 10; indicates no opinion on questions 6, 8; fears he would violate the election laws if he should give any pledge as to a specific bill.
- Thomas F. Griffin, Democrat—Yes to all questions.
- Ernest Unterman, Socialist—Yes to all questions.
- Francis J. Heney, Candidate for U. S. Senator—Yes to all questions. Believes Congress now has power to regulate and limit power of Federal courts to declare laws unconstitutional. Favors such legislation.

Fifth Congressional District.

- John I. Nolan, Republican, Progressive, Democrat—Yes to all questions.
- John R. Jones, Republican—Yes to questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9; No to question 10; unfavorable to 7, 8.
- C. A. Henning, Democrat—Yes to all questions except 10, to which he replies no.
- Mads P. Christiansen, Socialist—Yes to all questions except question 10 to which he answers no.

Fourth Congressional District.

- Henry Colombat, Democrat—Yes to all questions; a little uncertain as to the last question.
- J. C. Westenberg, Prohibition—Yes to questions 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10; favorable answers to 2, 3; unable to answer 7, 8.

Questions to Candidates for State Legislature.

1. When there is conflict between human rights and property rights, will you give preference to the former?
2. Are you in favor of prohibiting judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes?
3. Are you in favor of abolishing the property qualification of jurors?
4. Do you favor a system whereby voters absent from their precincts may nevertheless be enabled to cast their ballots at State elections?
5. Are you in favor of granting a jury trial in cases of contempt of court in labor disputes?
6. Do you favor a more liberal appropriation for university extension work, with a view of bringing the State University nearer to the needs of the working people?
7. Under the present compensation act injured employees must wait two weeks before being allowed any compensation. Do you favor reducing such waiting period from two weeks to one week?
8. Do you favor stringent State regulation of private detectives and private armed guards?
9. Do you favor amending the alien land law by eliminating the leasing clause?
10. Do you favor protective legislation for those engaged in the manufacture and handling of Portland cement?
11. Do you believe that the State should provide work for residents during periods of general unemployment?
12. Do you favor a State Constitutional Amendment to regulate and limit the practice of courts to declare laws unconstitutional?

Replies of Legislative Candidates. Eighteenth State Senatorial District.

- Wm. F. Burbank, Democrat—Yes to questions 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11; somewhat less favorable on questions 2, 3, 7, 9; non-committal on 12.
- Hugo Ernst, Socialist—Yes to all questions except 8, as to which he favors complete abolishment, and 9, as to which he favors either total exclusion or equal privileges if admitted.

Twentieth State Senatorial District.

- Alexander Russell, Republican—"If elected will act according to the dictates of my conscience and best judgment in dealing with any legislation which may be introduced relative to these questions."
- William S. Scott, Progressive—Stands on his record, which is excellent.
- Joseph P. Hayes, Democrat—Yes to all questions.

- Geo. E. Price, Democrat—Yes to all questions.
- Peter Hoy, Socialist—Yes to all questions except 8, to which he replies No. 10 as to which he is undecided, and 9, to which he makes no reply.

Twenty-Second State Senatorial District.

- Dan P. Regan, Republican—Yes to all questions.
- Timothy F. Sheehan, Republican—Yes to all questions.
- John J. Crowley, Progressive—Yes to all questions, except question 4, to which he replies No.
- John E. Lindsey, Democrat—States that in a general way he favors the legislation proposed in the questions.
- H. F. Sahlender, Socialist—Yes to all questions except question 9, as to which he "believes that all land should be socially owned."

Twenty-fourth State Senatorial District.

- Chas. J. Powers, Progressive—Yes to all questions.
- W. C. Shephard, Socialist—Yes to all questions. Says he is opposed to question 10, but evidently mistakes the meaning of the word "protection," which refers to safety and not to the tariff.

Twenty-first Assembly District.

- Michael R. Condon, Republican—Yes on questions 1, 5, 7, 8; doubtful on question 2; favorable to questions 3, 4 and 11 "on condition of five years' residence in the State." Does not know his position on questions 9 and 12.
- Walter A. McDonald, Republican, Democrat, Progressive—Yes to all questions. Answers em-

phatic and unqualified. Refers to his record, which is excellent.

Otto E. Makowski, Jr., Democrat—Yes to questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; No to questions 8, 12; on question 9, objects to leasing lands to any alien born not a citizen of the State; on question 10 answers No but seems to misunderstand the question; on question 11, "Yes, for citizens of California."

Twenty-second Assembly District.

William Kennedy, Progressive—Yes to questions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12; No to question 4; on question 9, favors the "amending of the law." Member of the 39th Session.

John J. Ford, Jr., Democrat—Yes to all questions. Refers to his record, which is excellent.

Twenty-third Assembly District.

Wm. J. Flynn, Republican—Yes to all questions.

Daniel Pyne, Republican—Yes to questions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12; non-committal on questions 2, 10.

Evans H. McCready, Progressive—Yes to all questions.

James J. Ryan, Republican and Progressive—Yes to all questions.

John Francis, Republican, Progressive and Democrat—Yes to all questions.

N. R. Perdue, Democrat—Yes to all questions.

Rose C. Walker, Socialist—Yes to all questions except question 9, as to which the reply is that "all land should be socially owned."

Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

William M. Collins, Republican, Progressive and Democrat—Yes to all questions. Refers to his record, which is excellent.

Bernard Farley, Republican—Yes to questions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12; No to question 4; on question 11, "for citizens willing to work."

Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

Henry Feige, Republican—Yes to questions 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; to 1: "Yes, under certain conditions"; to 2: "Yes, except where property rights are involved"; to 12: "Yes and No under certain conditions"; No to questions 2, 4. Believes in home industry, favors organized labor, etc.

Henry J. Bucking, Republican—Yes to all questions except question 4, to which he replies: "No, I consider it un-American and dangerous to the extreme."

Charles W. Godsil, Republican—Yes to questions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11; doubtful on 2, 12; misunderstands question 10.

William C. McCarthy, Progressive and Democrat—Yes to all questions. Refers to his record, which is excellent.

Henry Warnecke, Jr., Socialist—Yes to all questions.

Twenty-sixth Assembly District.

M. J. McGranaghan, Republican—Yes to questions 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12; No to questions 5, 8; qualified answers to questions 4, 10, 11; no reply to question 7. Says also: "I shall not consider any of these answers binding."

Martin L. Haines, Democrat—Yes to all questions except on question 2, as to which he submits a qualified answer, and on question 9, as to which he is undecided.

Wm. J. Kenney, Republican—Yes to all questions.

J. J. Hayes, Republican—Yes to all questions.

Geo. E. Bradley, Republican and Progressive—Yes to all questions; favors the universal eight-hour law as the greatest labor measure ever proposed.

P. L. Keller, Progressive—The replies to all questions deemed favorable.

Roy Fellom, Democrat—Yes to all questions.

Twenty-seventh Assembly District.

Charles C. Sullivan, Republican—Yes to all questions except question 12 to which he replies: "This is contrary to our system of government."

F. L. Ayer, Republican—Yes to all questions. "For union labor from A to Z."

Joseph J. Matheson, Republican and Progressive—Yes to all questions.

Robt. W. Neal, Republican—Yes to questions 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12; No to question 3; question 2: "Willing to be governed by the law as found on the statute books." question 10: unable to answer.

N. J. Prendergast, Progressive—Yes to all questions.

E. P. Walsh, Democrat—Yes to all questions. Refers to his record, which is excellent.

W. H. Eastman, Socialist—Yes to all questions except 9 as to which he believes that all lands should be socially owned.

Twenty-eighth Assembly District.

James J. McDonald, Republican—Yes to all questions.

Richard H. Norton, Republican and Progressive—Yes to all questions.

J. Charles Flugger, Republican and Democrat—Yes to all questions except question 2, as to which he is non-committal, and 12, to which he is unable to answer.

Madge Cunningham Todd, Democrat—Yes to all questions. Would abolish all special interests.

Fred C. Jenks, Progressive—Yes to questions 1, 4, 6, 11; deemed favorable to questions 7, 8, 10; doubtful on questions 2, 3, 5, 9, 12.

John M. Reynolds, Socialist—Yes to all questions except question 9, as to which he is not informed; favors more radical demands.

Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

Eugene E. Pfaffle, Republican—Yes to questions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11; on question 3, says: "Yes, in criminal cases"; on question 12, undecided.

Harry F. Morrison, Progressive—Yes to all questions.

Thirtieth Assembly District.

Marion D. Cohn, Republican—Yes to questions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12; no to question 4; doubtful on question 9; knows nothing about question 10, but favors safety for workingmen; on question 11, replies: "Yes, under certain conditions."

Max E. Geistlich, Republican—Does not answer specifically.

J. Edward F. Marron, Republican and Progressive—Yes on all questions.

Wm. F. De Witt, Socialist—Yes to all questions, and on question 8 favors total abolishment; would turn natural resources back to people.

Thirty-first Assembly District.

Herman M. Levy, Democrat and Progressive—Yes to all questions. In favor of all measures for the welfare of the greatest number.

Thirty-second Assembly District.

Roy T. Dixon, Republican—Yes on questions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9. Deemed favorable on the remaining questions, though not specific.

Robert H. Carey, Progressive—Yes to all questions except question 9, which he does not favor "at this time."

John T. Fleming, Democrat—Yes to all questions.

Louis C. Weisbach, Democrat—Yes to all questions.

Le Roy H. Bear, Socialist—Yes to questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12; on question 7 favors compensation for the entire time disabled; on question 8 answers, "No, that is to give legal sanction to such"; on question 9 states, the position of the Socialist party on socialization of land.

Thirty-third Assembly District.

John F. Whelan, Republican—Yes to all ques-

tions except 2 and 10, which he seems to misunderstand.

Victor J. Canepa, Republican, Progressive and Democrat—Yes to all questions. Refers to his record, which is excellent.

Martin L. Ahl, Socialist—Yes to all questions.

*In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Day's
Toil is
Done*



Wieland's

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We absolutely guarantee to sell you at \$15.00 an all-wool hand-tailored suit. We guarantee these suits to be equal, if not superior, to those offered elsewhere at the same price. We operate on a small margin of profit under a minimum expense, all of which helps to provide you with better suits at popular prices. Needless to say we show at all times the fabrics that are popular in models that are in vogue.

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JOHN RAPP & SON, BOTTLERS

The introduction of beer in America has done more for temperance than all the temperance societies and prohibition laws combined.

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FOR \$1.00 WE CLEAN ANY KIND OF WATCH AND
GUARANTEE CORRECT TIME FOR 2 YEARS

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass
\$2.00 Alaska Silver 7 Jewel Dustproof Workmen's Watches

Steffen Bros.

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We rent them at a cost of little over one cent per day.

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PROHIBITION IS A DELUSION

FOR

It does not solve the problem of drunkenness. It merely gratifies the whims of diseased minds that would reduce the world to their level of thought. Until moonshine whiskey becomes a sure-cure medicine, prohibition will not make sobriety universal.

Prohibition is Clandestine Boozing

FOR

Men will drink and the police cannot stop them. The Maine drunkard is in a class by himself. In Kansas the blind pig never sleeps.

Prohibition Means Intemperance

Whatever man has to do in secret he always does to excess. In prohibition States even the moderate drinker is apt to overload himself, maybe because his instinct tells him that possibly it might be a long time between drinks.

Prohibition is the Rockefeller Hobby It is Financed

By the man who couldn't afford to raise wages in Colorado. William Marion Reedy, the champion of SINGLE TAX, says the League behind prohibition is a Rockefeller tool used by Standard Oil in politics.

State-Wide Prohibition in California

Would mean the enlargement of the army of unemployed by adding thereto the 400,000 wage earners of the wine, brewery and liquor industries. Must they all be thrown out of work to please the wild agitators who have come to California to fan the flame of fanaticism?

The prohibitionists say that no one figures so prominently in the drink problem as the wage earner. There are many thousands of wage earners in California who are strictly moderate drinkers. Must they be deprived of their beer at a meal after a day's toil because some men get drunk? Beer is food and so is alcohol in moderate doses. Such is the testimony of the leading physiologists of the world. But the fanatic cares nothing about science, or even about the principle of personal liberty. He is a reincarnation of the witch burners of Salem, and for him there is no prospect of an attack of common sense.

If you are in favor of saving the State from blind pigs and wild-eyed Puritans, vote

"NO"

On Amendment No. 2

UNITED CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIES

ORGANIZATION—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By H. C. Williams.

K.

It will be noticed by those who have followed the preceding articles, that the socialistic organization of society has always been local or municipal, whether existing in ancient or modern time. Such as have survived, whether in China, Russia, the Balkan country or in scattered remnants throughout Europe, are also purely local. In North America it is non-existent except in a prevalent idealism more borrowed from the Utopia of Plato and his school, than having inherent roots in the social structure; or else inherited from the traditions which our immigration has brought from Europe. In most of the Spanish-American states there is a medieval spirit inherited from Old Spain, and which has cropped up lately in the civil war in Mexico, which was really a protest against modern individualized methods of land-holding and business by the somewhat feudal organization of the so-called peons who, attached to the large estates, were cared for by them, with the careless *dolce far niente* (sweet rest) of the Southern peoples.

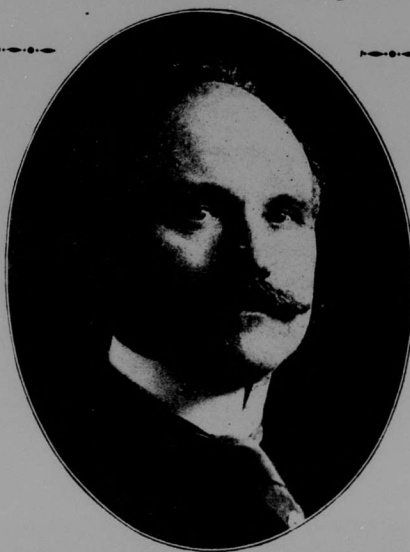
There is prevalent a world-wide recrudescence of the socialistic ideal, more particularly involving the great industrial nations, and there is a curious unanimity in the nature of these ideals, which vary but little wherever machine-governed industry has found footing, whether in Japan, Western Europe, or North America. This unanimity in ideals is an instinctive perception due to the serious derangement in the stability of the livings of the common people by the general substitution of machinery for hand labor which everywhere, now that its use has become nearly universal, reduces the operatives into a helpless proletariat, whose tools are taken from them, and which more and more draws upon women and half-grown children as operatives of the nearly automatic machines, displacing men, who are thrown upon society in idleness, or else exist upon precarious and intermittent employment. The condition is incurable, is growing, and spells destruction to the present organization of society.

The serious problem involved in the socialistic ideal is to conform a socialistic order of society to the vast scale of modern human action. Even in Russia, where the socialistic order is common

to a vast increment of her population, it is wholly local. So far as the national industrial movement is concerned, it is no more actuated by socialistic impulses than any other nation, unless the concentration of its national action into the army be so considered—for a regular army, where the door of promotion is open to the common soldier, is itself a pure socialism, where every individual is rigorously bound to his specific duties. Some time ago a certain capitalist was ranting in the usual way against the growth of socialism in America, and boasted to a high regular army officer that the army would "sweep it off the earth" if it ever became active. "Oh, no, it won't," replied the officer. "The regular army will do nothing of the kind. The regular army is a perfect example of socialism. I can command my subordinates to do their specified duties, but I cannot command any of them to do duty not involved in 'regulations.' I am obliged to salute

the private soldier whenever I meet him, as he is to salute me, but both of us would be court-martialed if we failed in this courtesy. I am as much under command of my superior as my subordinates are to me. No, the regular army will never be used to 'put down' socialism. We may put down disorder if commanded to do so. If the socialists were ever to get control of the government the army would be under the command of a socialistic president, and if the capitalists grew disorderly, we would 'put them down' if commanded to do so, as we probably would be. Do you see?"

We have had a splendid example of the working of this socialistic spirit in the cutting of the Panama Canal under the sole jurisdiction of the regular army, where was organized sanitary cities, the highest standard of living at prices far lower than in any American city, with fair wages to every worker, and where, from beginning to end,



At the primary election on August 25th next, union men and women should exercise particular care in voting for candidates for Judge of the Superior Court. Eight Superior Judges are to be elected this year, and as there are twice as many candidates, there is room for the exercise of wise judgments. Labor Unionists need not be reminded that it is essential to elect as Superior Judges men of high character, who are learned in the law and who are also known to be in sympathy with the principles of labor unionism. Such a man is Edward F. Moran, who is a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court.

Judge Moran has been identified with movements in behalf of union labor for ten years past. At various times he has represented in arbitration proceedings, the Photo-Engravers, Web Pressmen, Mailers, and Stereotypers, and he is now counsel for the local Typographical Union in its pending arbitration with the publishers of the San Francisco papers. After the fire of 1906 he was attorney for the Carmen's Union. For the past six years he has been the personal attorney of Auditor Thomas F. Boyle. He was formerly a Civil Service Commissioner, and has been engaged in many charitable enterprises for the benefit of children.

Judge Moran has made a special study of civil law, as applied to municipal affairs, and of economic conditions as applied to labor unions. He has done much to force in San Francisco the recognition of the cost of living as a factor in the fixing of a living wage. He is well and favorably known to the leading men in the labor movement, and is the type of man who should receive the support of union men and women in his campaign for Judge of the Superior Court. A vote cast for Judge Moran will be cast for a man who has been consistently in favor of the labor union movement at all times for over a decade.

Frank Mattison

For Member of
STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION



For the First District
(City and County of San Francisco)
REPUBLICAN
Primary Election August 25, 1914



RE-ELECT
**Micheal J.
Roche**
Justice
OF THE
Peace

Member Molders'
Union No. 64

there was not the faintest suggestion of a "labor trouble"; for there would never be a labor trouble anywhere if the workers were treated with justice and fairness. There has never been a labor trouble in Russia, except lately in a few large cities where the prevalent individualistic industries have become influential. Where the Artel, or Russian trade guild controls the industries there is never any labor question, because in these labor controls its own capital, and each individual gets his share of all there is in the business concerned. With all its teeming millions, China has never had a labor war. Ebullitions among the tongs or guilds are common, mostly blood feuds, with no economic significance whatever.

If the problem were one of production merely it could easily be solved. There are several trades unions in San Francisco sufficiently prosperous and wealthy to produce almost any of the industrial products now created by privately-owned concerns. But production is scarcely half of the modern problem. The problem and costs of distribution are far more complicated, and practically unmanageable because the product must seek its market anywhere in the world, and there is brought into the question transportation, foreign and domestic agents for the selling and distribution, problems in publicity and advertising, and a specific knowledge only to be acquired by long experience and thorough training of where to seek the best market, or to dodge the glutted market, and a multitude of other factors in which the trades union would be utterly helpless, and would be obliged to depend upon the agencies and skill already existing and play a blind game in the general scramble for trade which has been carried to such lengths as to threaten the destruction of trade through the very competition which the individualistic system has created. It was this that destroyed the influence of the old trade guilds.

The formation of capitalized "trusts" has been due to the necessity to limit machine production to the normal demands of population, but the expedient only results in still further displacement of the human element during the ever-increasing process involved in "slowing down." Along with this has grown a system of false financing which, by enormous watering processes, has added heavily to the element of tax or interest which the consuming masses are obliged to pay and felt in steadily increase in prices and the cost of living, until the various governments of the world are called in for regulation, only to find that regulation is impossible except by still further concentration, and by government ownership to transfer the large industries to the people themselves, organized as governing forces. The process is only begun, but the "irresistible economies" are pushing in the direction of the nationalization of industries with the grinding force of dynamic law. Wars are the inevitable result of the confusion that always exists when an old system becomes worn out; also they are great determinatives in the adoption of such new conditions as are essential to the preservation of the masses.

We are now living in an era of transition where the old socialistic ideals are unconsciously inspiring new mental habits; and where the world's races are striving to adapt its living necessities to some world-wide and far-reaching industrial system that shall guarantee stability in the rights of its masses to the common property of the world out of which its livings are created. But such a result cannot be reached by law. They must grow from forces latent within themselves, and the various elements that comprise our complicated society each be driven by natural forces into the paths of least resistance, and become identified or submerged in the new arrangement. All such eras of transition are eras of trouble and

confusion. The promised land is never reached except through the journey in the wilderness. No society has ever achieved a rescue from its natural process of decay. Literally it must be born again. But society, like all other dynamic creations, contains within itself the seed for rebirth, and the ideals which now seem transcendental and impractical are the fertilizing elements that will inspire it as the Christian ideals of the Roman era inspired our modern civilization, which, in its turn, has grown moribund and decrepit. The evolution has been three centuries in preparation. The time of mutation is not far distant, even if it is not already begun.

(Continued next week.)

A man who added an elevating culture to a large experience of life said to me: "When you come into the room I think I will study how to make humanity beautiful to you."—Emerson.

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AUGUST L. FOURTNER

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**Largest Coast Outfitters
For MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

— FOR —
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
4th DISTRICT



**HENRY
COLOMBBAT**

**Democratic and Progressive
Nomination**

Primary August 25, 1914
Election November 3, 1914

"For the Principles of Progressive Democracy"



**JUDGE
Bernard J. Flood**

Judge Flood, who served in the capacity of Justice of the Peace for the past eight years, is an able lawyer and a zealous and conscientious man, and has served the people ably and faithfully while on the bench as a judge and is now entitled to advancement to the Superior Bench, and is capable of serving the people there as honorably and faithfully as any of the judges, and in line with the record he has already made as a servant of the people.

His vote at the last election proved his popularity, when he received the largest number of votes of all the candidates seeking the office of Justice of the Peace.

His life and work have brought a clear understanding of what labor needs; he has always been eminently fair and his decisions have always been upon the side which was right in the past.

They shall continue to be right when he is promoted to the Superior Bench.
LABOR NEEDS HIM AND WILL VOTE FOR HIM.

CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS.

The three principal kinds of state lands are school land, of which there is over 1,000,000 acres; state tax land, of which there is also over 1,000,000 acres, and overflow land, of unknown amount.

School land was granted free to the State March 3, 1853, by the United States government, for school purposes. And, having received it as a gift, the State can well afford to sell it for almost nothing. Most of this land was sold years ago. Some of the people who bought it neglected to make all payments on it, and because of this it went to the State. The State price is nearly the same now as it was fifty years ago. The State will sell it in parcels of from 40 to 640 acres, at the astounding low price of \$2.50 per acre; \$25 cash, 50 cents per acre in six months, and the balance may be paid at any time. Some have let it run 30 years. School land is not on the market now, but the new law provides that it shall be sold very soon, at \$2.50 per acre, on long time payments. It is in all counties excepting San Francisco and Orange counties. It is stated by officials that some of this land is worth over \$100 per acre.

This is land which has reverted to the State of California because of non-payment of taxes. The State offers this land for sale for the small amount due against it; always a small amount in comparison to the value of the property. The new law makes it safer to buy tax land.

There are over 2,000,000 acres of valuable land owned by the State of California that her citizens may buy for almost nothing.

This land is in every county of the State, and consists of acreage, town and city lots.

You may buy acreage from the State in quantities ranging from fractions of an acre to 640-acre tracts, at from one-tenth to one-hundredth of its real value, usually less than \$3 per acre; in some cases for as low as 11 cents per acre.

You may buy both acreage and town lots from the State at liberal terms. In acquiring State land lies your opportunity to share in the golden harvest that will come to the land owners after the opening of the Panama canal.

Indian lands are allotments which were ceded to the Indians by the United States government in certain treaties. By these treaties the Federal government gave the Indians the right to choose valuable timber lands and agricultural lands as individual allotments. Of course the Indians chose the best lands they could find, and as a result the Indian lands are almost invariably good lands. Some of it is moist pasture land; some timber land; some of the lands are suitable for growing fruits, grains and general purposes.

This land is sold to you by the officials for the Indians at \$2.50 per acre and up, in tracts of 40 acres and more. There is no limit to the amount that you may buy. Some of these Indian lands are within less than five miles from a railroad. Most all of this land is on or near good wagon roads. Owing to it being selected years ago, when they had much choice, it is very valuable now. You may buy Indian land for 10 per cent cash; balance, later.

The California State Land Information Bureau of 1511 K street, Sacramento, will furnish you, for the sum of \$5, its full and complete service until 1916, supplying you with selected lists of bargains in State land, special lists and further information whenever you request it, making out your application and assisting you in getting deed from officials for the State.

**Demand
Union Made
French Bread**



**Made only by the
UNION FRENCH
BAKING CO.**

OFFICE, Fillmore 2727—PHONES—FACTORY, West 1340

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union Made and Bottled

Soft Drink AND Mineral Water

OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

VOTE FOR

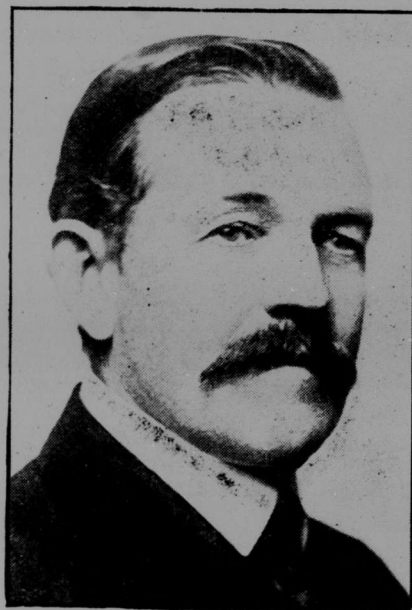
Charles Francis Adams



For

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Endorsed by S. F. Bar Association. Father and Brother Trade Unionists. University and Law College Training. Eight years practice.



"I am the only candidate who invites you to recall me from office if I do not do twice as much in four years for the people wanting homes as my competitor has done in eight years.

"I have devoted my whole time for over four years helping people get homes, while he who was nominated by the Southern Pacific convention eight years ago has helped withhold homes from you.

"I ask for only one term; he asks for three terms. Choose you this day, August 25th, whom you will have—a man to serve you, or one who will make you servants of the landlords.

"There is reported to be over one million four hundred acres of school land now in the State. The new law provides for the school land to be sold for \$2.50 an acre—\$25 down, 50c an acre in six months, \$2 on long-time payments. I want this land sold to help the school fund millions of dollars; also help home seekers.

"I am a true Progressive. I am in favor of the will of the people. People want homes. I have had much experience in helping them as a searcher of State records for years.

"I further promise to go after the grants, and while I am perfectly willing to give them a square deal, I am unwilling to allow them to fence in thousands of acres that do not belong to them that would make many homes for the people.

"I agree to give you quarterly reports and valuable information about the different kinds of State land and Government land that you may have for homes.

"Again I state, if I do not keep my promises and give you better service than you have ever had before, I ask you to make an example of me by recalling me. It is time that people demanded public service of the public servants, instead of giving the officials snaps at the public expense.

"You may do much to start this reform; first, by telling any of your friends who are registered as Progressives of my work and my record in the past and of my years of experience in helping people get homes, and especially urge any who are registered as Progressives to vote for Clark for Surveyor General at the Primary. Tell them that I am the only candidate who invites the people to recall him if he does not do his whole duty.

"Tell them that my opponent at the Primary was nominated by the Southern Pacific convention eight years ago and that during his last term the school land has been withdrawn twice, helping the Southern Pacific which has large amounts of land to sell; also some of the real estate syndicates which wish to keep this land out of competition with the high-priced land they are trying to sell you.

"I propose to kick the Southern Pacific out of the land business. Just lately in the Congress the Southern Pacific has proven that it is greater than the United States; if we do not act promptly now it will show us that it is greater than California. Our present Governor kicked the Southern Pacific out of politics; but it remains for Clark to make it let go its grip and dominating influence through laws about California State land.

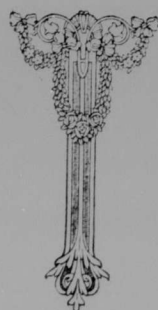
"PROGRESSIVE VOTERS, how would you like to have a wife or husband who is seeking the attention of two other persons? While registered as a Progressive, my opponent at the Primary is seeking the attention of two other parties. Any person who is sailing under the flag of two or three nations would be considered a traitor to the whole group.

"I am sailing under one flag, and am working for the one purpose. I invite you to help in the campaign of education, to influence your Progressive friends to vote for me at the August Primary.

"Yours for service,

"JOSEPH CLARK, 1511 K Street, Sacramento.

"My qualifications are that I am a practical surveyor and an experienced searcher of records, and a Commissioner of Deeds."





Samuel M. Shortridge



Few men in the professional walks of life are better equipped, by practical experience, to appreciate the needs of labor than Samuel M. Shortridge, Republican candidate for United States Senator. Few who have climbed to his height the ladder of fame had a more humble beginning. Few are there whose early struggles to obtain a livelihood and education afforded them such opportunities to learn the lessons which have been the guide-posts of Shortridge on the many occasions when he has given freely of his time and ability for the uplift of the working masses.

For Samuel M. Shortridge, orator and lawyer of national repute, is a self-made man. His hands have known the callouses of honest toil. His whole life has been linked with labor.

Now that he is a candidate for one of the greatest offices within the gift of the people, his friendship for labor is not of coining for the occasion. For all the years since his boyhood he has been labor's advocate in his public and private utterances. And what he has said was spoken long before his mind turned to the thought of asking the Republican Party to repay his thirty years of devoted and unchanging service by selecting him to represent this great State in the Senate of the United States.

Samuel M. Shortridge was born at Mount Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa, August 3, 1861. His father was a minister of the gospel, a staunch Republican and friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he assisted in nominating by making speeches for Lincoln throughout Illinois. But Rev. Shortridge, like many ministers of his day, was a poor man. He had nothing to leave his children but a legacy of pure Republicanism.

When Sam was a boy in knee pants the Shortridge family moved to Des Moines. There the future candidate for the United States Senate obtained his first job. On the streets he sold the morning and evening newspapers, before and after school. He was a thrifty "newsie." Soon he found himself with a small amount of capital and this he invested in a peanut stand. In his two business ventures the youth made enough to keep himself in school and contribute to the family larder.

When he was thirteen years of age, the family came West, in the hope of bettering its fortune, and settled at Salem, Ore. There Sam, determined to receive an education, obtained employment sweeping out office buildings. From his wages he gave to the family's keep and maintained himself in public school.

The following year the Shortridge family moved to California and settled in Nevada County. No sooner was the new home established than Sam found work. It was as a laborer in the Cold Spring Gravel Mine, three miles from Nevada City. A short time later he entered himself as apprentice to the mine blacksmith and learned the trade. And at Nevada City to this day it is told that Samuel M. Shortridge could make a miner's candlestick as quick and as good as the best of his fellow-workers.

Later the family moved to San Jose where, in order to go to school, Sam worked in the Daily Mercury office and lighted the street lamps. He paid his way and in 1879 graduated from the San Jose High School. Following his graduation he received from the State a first grade certificate, entitling him to teach in any high school in California.

His first position as a teacher was at Ruthford, Napa County, and afterwards he became principal of the public schools at St. Helena.

In 1884 he was admitted to the bar and has since practiced law in all the State and Federal courts.

In early life Shortridge's ability as an orator became known and from that time forward his services were demanded in politics, at celebrations and in social life. For thirty years he has campaigned California for the Republican party, never soliciting or accepting reward, political or financial. He has been orator of the day at more celebrations than any other man in the West. His sound logic has been listened to around the banquet board and from the public platform in every county of the State and never before has he asked the Republican party or the electorate of the State to support him for office.

Having been born poor and compelled to work his way through life, he naturally sympathizes with the sons and daughters of toil. On countless occasions he has championed the cause of labor.

He believes in a genuine protective tariff for the benefit of American labor and has always stood for the American laborer as against the poorly-paid pauper laborer of other countries. Throughout his whole life he has been hostile to Asiatic labor. He has written and spoken much on this subject and no man has defended the cause of American labor with greater power or more convincing eloquence. He knows California and the part labor has played and must play in

the development of the State. "Labor is King," he has said a thousand times. Recently, speaking of labor, he said:

Shortridge's Tribute to Labor.

"I recognize that this beautiful structure of civilization, from turret to foundation-stone, is the result of labor of hand and brain, and labor I exalt. Labor in the quarry, procuring the Rough Ashlar, and in the workshop preparing the Perfect Ashlar, labor in the studio of Phidias, fashioning into classic beauty lifeless marble and breathing into it the soul of a goddess; labor of the poet singing to us of Paradise, of the historian garnering the lessons of ages dead and gone; labor at the easel of Rubens moving the heart to unutterable emotion by the 'Descent from the Cross,' or of a Turner transferring to canvass the dappled morning, the tranquil beauty of the purple hills, the fading glory of retreating day; labor of the composer, making the air to vibrate with celestial harmony and ravishing our hearts with sublime and heavenly symphonies; labor in the pulpit expounding the Holy Bible and 'justifying the ways of God to Man'; labor of the scientist wresting from nature her most hidden secrets and conquering the malignant enemies that prey on life; labor on Mount Hamilton, measuring, weighing the stars as they speed onward, and tracing the mysterious path of the comet as it pursues its flight, 'lone, wandering, but not lost'; labor of the law-giver, laying broad and deep the foundation of wise and stable government and formulating laws for the safe-guarding of life and liberty; labor on the bench, patient and merciful, administering God's justice on earth; labor in the deep, dark mine that mankind may be lighted and warmed and industry reward the countless hands of toil; labor on the earth—ploughing, planting, reaping the prairies, tunneling the mountains, felling the forests, erecting habitations, guiding the lightning, conquering the air; labor on the sea—carrying the products of industry from land to land, and bringing into harmonious relation once alien and hostile peoples; manly, godlike labor, thou hast nobly performed thy appointed task and behold the work of thy hands! Law, order, government; literature, science, art; the earth made habitable, human life prolonged, and mankind, risen from ignorance to knowledge, from bondage to freedom, approaching nearer and nearer, day by day, to that long-dreamed-of hour when Justice shall be crowned and from her throne of beauty rule the world!"

Advertisement.

"KEESLING—the Key to Prosperity"

EVERY WAGE EARNER IN CALIFORNIA HAS A VITAL POCKET-BOOK
INTEREST IN THE NOMINATION OF

FRANCIS V. KEESLING



"I am opposed to every form of freak legislation designed to catch unthinking votes and inevitably resulting in retarding and preventing commercial, industrial & social development."

"I represent no clique, no class. I am no man's man. I wear no man's collar."

Republican Candidate for GOVERNOR

"I am opposed to government by commission and the delegation of the people's right to rule themselves to any political autocrat."

**A vote for KEESLING is a vote for a
FULL DINNER PAIL**

Primary Election, Tuesday, August 25th, 1914

CONGRESSMAN KNOWLAND

His Record in the House of Representatives on Matters and Measures of Importance to the Labor Movement

We have received several requests for the labor record of Congressman Joseph R. Knowland, who has announced himself a candidate for United States Senator.

Mr. J. J. Dignan, Past President of Oakland Lodge No. 610, International Association of Machinists, who is a personal friend of Congressman Knowland, has furnished us with extracts from the speeches of the representative, and a record of votes he has cast dealing with questions of interest to organized labor. Mr. Dignan informs us that these votes and speeches can be verified by reference to the Congressional Record.

Representative Knowland entered the House of Representatives in December, 1904.

On February 20, 1905, he offered an amendment appropriating \$175,000 to equip Mare Island navy yard for shipbuilding, which was adopted. Thus equipped the yard has constructed three colliers, calling for the expenditure of over \$4,000,000 in the California ship yard; work that otherwise would have gone to Eastern private shipbuilding firms. In a speech he delivered at this time Congressman Knowland complimented the mechanics of the yard.

Advocated an Eight-Hour Day.

On May 3, 1906, Mr. Knowland advocated the equipment of navy yards for shipbuilding, and demanded that the government yards be accorded a square deal, insisting that the Eastern private shipbuilding firms should not be granted all the government work. In the course of his speech Mr. Knowland said:

"Eight hours constitute a day's labor in all government yards, and in addition a certain number of holidays are allowed. In practically all of the private yards, the men work nine and ten hours, with practically no holidays. Is there a member of this House who would repeal the eight-hour law now applicable to all government employees? While on this subject, I will predict that the time is not far distant when eight hours will constitute a day's labor throughout the United States. The drift is irresistibly in that direction, combat the sentiment as you may. Opposition will not avail, and the eight-hour day will eventually triumph."

On February 14, 1907, Congressman Knowland offered an amendment to the naval appropriation bill to increase the salaries of certain employees at Mare Island navy yard, owing to the increase in the cost of living due to the great San Francisco fire.

Vote Cast in Favor of Labor Measures.

On December 6, 1906, the Anti-Compulsory Pilotage Bill was before the House. The measure was opposed by labor. Mr. Knowland is recorded as voting against the bill.

The Employers' Liability Bill was before the House on April 6, 1908, affecting employees on railroads engaged in interstate commerce. This bill was favored by labor and was supported by Congressman Knowland.

On May 11, 1908, a joint resolution passed the House disapproving certain laws enacted by the Legislature of New Mexico, the effect of which would have been a denial of justice to injured persons in personal injury cases. This measure was practically an employers' liability bill and was advocated by labor. Mr. Knowland voted for this measure.

A bill for the compulsory investigation of labor disputes was before the House on December 12, 1908. The bill was opposed by labor, because it was considered a step towards compulsory arbitration. Mr. Knowland voted against the measure, which failed to pass the House.

Again Speaks for Mare Island Mechanics and in Favor of the Eight-Hour Law.

On February 26, 1909, Congressman Knowland made a fight to compel the Navy Department to build a collier at the Mare Island Navy Yard, in accordance with a previous act of Congress, as an attempt was being made to turn the construction of the vessel over to an Eastern private shipbuilding firm.

On April 8, 1910, during a speech in favor of Mare Island navy yard, Mr. Knowland spoke in part as follows, placing himself on record in favor of an eight-hour day in all private yards receiving government contracts:

"Representing one of the largest and best-equipped navy yards in the country—the Mare Island navy yard, located at Mare Island, California—it was my pleasure to vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Fitzgerald), providing that the contracts for the construction of ships in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled 'An act relating to the limitations of hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed on public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia, which will make it mandatory upon the private shipbuilding interests taking government contracts to work their men not over eight hours.'"

Voted for Increase of Salaries of Postal Clerks and Carriers.

February 29, 1907, Congressman Knowland voted for the bill increasing the salaries of postal clerks and carriers. This bill also provided for the automatic promotion of these classes of government employees. Voted for increase of salary of railway mail clerks, 1912.

Commendatory of his stand on matters of interest to postal employees, the following letter dated Washington, August 24, 1912, was received by Mr. Knowland from the Secretary of the National Association of Letter Carriers:

"Hon. Joseph R. Knowland, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—My Dear Congressman: On behalf of the letter carriers of the United States, represented in the National Association of Letter Carriers, I take this opportunity of expressing to you their thanks and appreciation for your efforts in passing legislation to improve their working conditions."

"The postoffice appropriation bill, which was reported to Congress from the Conference Committee on Friday, contains the following legislation: The Reilly eight-hour bill, which limits the hours of labor of letter carriers in the city delivery service and clerks in first and second-class post offices to eight hours each day, the service to be performed within ten consecutive hours; the Mann bill, which closes post offices of the first and second classes on Sundays and will insure a day of rest each week for the clerks and carriers; the Lloyd anti-gag bill, which grants a hearing to employees and requires that they be furnished with a copy of charges and given a reasonable time to answer same, and also restores to these employees the right to petition Congress for a redress of grievances; and a paragraph which provided for the promotion of 75 per cent of the clerks and carriers to the highest grades in their respective offices."

"The active interest you took in assisting to get this legislation is thoroughly appreciated by our men, and I wish to add my personal thanks for giving these matters so much of your time and attention. Sincerely yours,

"ED. J. CANTWELL, Secretary."

Speaks Against Closing San Francisco Mint, Which Would Have Thrown Employees Out of Work.

The following is an extract made from Congressman Knowland's speech at that time:

"You have not given consideration to those faithful employees who have devoted the best part of their lives to the service, handling millions of dollars without loss to the government, and who will be compelled to seek employment elsewhere, breaking up their homes, and all without reason."

Favored Compensation for Injuries, and Japanese Exclusion.

A bill granting compensation for injuries to workmen engaged in interstate commerce passed the House on March 1, 1913. Mr. Knowland voted for the measure, which was favored by organized labor.

On February 2, 1914, Representative Hayes offered an amendment to the immigration bill, providing for the exclusion of Asiatics. Speaking in favor of this amendment, Congressman Knowland said in part:

"Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment of my colleague from California (Mr. Hayes), because I believe that this will be the only opportunity during this session of Congress for the House to vote upon an Asiatic exclusion measure. Now is the time to adopt an amendment of this character. And I again predict that if members do not vote upon this occasion for an exclusion amendment they will not again have the opportunity. No bill

will get out of the committee and upon the floor. Now is your opportunity."

On February 4, 1914, the immigration bill containing the literacy test, advocated by organized labor, was before the House. Two votes were taken, and in each instance Mr. Knowland was recorded in favor of the measure.

Direct Election of United States Senators by the People.

Organized labor has always favored the popular election of United States Senators. Congressman Knowland voted for the constitutional amendment on April 13, 1911, and for the conference report on May 13, 1912.

The Clayton Injunction Bill was before the House on May 14, 1912. This measure was acceptable to the American Federation of Labor, limiting the issuance of injunctions. Mr. Knowland voted for the bill.

On June 15, 1912, he spoke in favor of appropriations to eradicate the white slave traffic.

The House took up for consideration on February 19, 1913, the passage of the immigration bill, with the literacy test, over President Taft's veto. Mr. Knowland voted to pass the bill, the veto of President Taft notwithstanding.

Favors Eight-Hour Law for Women.

An eight-hour law for women in the District of Columbia came before the House on February 12, 1914. Mr. Knowland supported this bill on the floor of the House, speaking in part as follows:

"It is a well-established fact that where women are subjected to the physical and mental strain of long hours their health is necessarily impaired. Not only do the women suffer ill effects, but even more serious is the influence upon future generations. It seems that argument should be unnecessary. I have, while a member of this body, taken an active interest in the enactment and enforcement of laws to prevent the terrible white slave traffic. Effective laws have been enacted and Congress is generous in providing funds for the enforcement of the white slave traffic laws now upon the statute books. But I consider laws of this character fully as important. They have a tendency to lessen the burdens of the girl compelled to labor, and there is perhaps less temptation to yield to those who, taking advantage of the situation, might attempt to lure by promises of an easier life."

On February 20, 1914, Congressman Knowland spoke in favor of Woman Suffrage, condemning the Democratic party's attitude and urging that a constitutional amendment advocated by the women of the nation be submitted to the people by Congress.

The Convict Labor Bill passed the House on March 4, 1914. This bill was favored by organized labor, and was supported by Mr. Knowland.

A compensation amendment for postal employees was supported by Congressman Knowland. His attitude was endorsed by the Secretary of the National Association of Letter Carriers, who wrote him the following letter:

"National Association of Letter Carriers, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., February 3, 1914."

"Hon. Joseph R. Knowland, Washington, D. C.—

"My Dear Congressman: I take this opportunity of expressing the thanks and appreciation of the members of the National Association of Letter Carriers for the interest you took in voting for the Riley Compensation Bill, which was made part of the Post Office Appropriation Bill."

"This measure, if enacted into law, will allow compensation for city and rural letter carriers, post office clerks and special delivery messengers, who, through no fault of their own, are injured or killed in the discharge of their duties. This is an extension of the law which grants protection to railway mail clerks, seaport clerks and postoffice inspectors."

"The enactment of this legislation will mean much to the families of postal employees who are incapacitated from performing their duties through injuries, and it will afford me great pleasure to make known to them through the columns of the 'Postal Record,' the official journal of this Association, the interest you took in it when the vote was taken."

"Assuring you of my personal appreciation of the spirit that prompted you in voting for this measure, and with best wishes, I remain, sincerely yours,

"ED. J. CANTWELL, Secretary."

Advertisement.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION.

Underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation will be the chief topic at a series of public hearings to be held in San Francisco for two weeks beginning Tuesday, August 25th. Harris Weinstock, Pacific Coast member of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, has completed the program for the occasion.

The hearings will be held in the Palace hotel. Among the subjects will be agricultural labor, conditions in construction camps, unemployment, the building trades in San Francisco, conditions among longshoremen and sailors of this port.

Two days toward the close of the Commission's stay here will be devoted to a hearing on the administration of Asiatic exclusion laws. Officials at the local immigration station at Angel Island will be among the witnesses.

Frank P. Walsh, an attorney of Kansas City,

is chairman of the Commission, and will preside at the hearings in San Francisco. The Commission of nine members, appointed by President Wilson, includes three employers, three organized labor men and three from the general public.

The members are, beside Walsh and Weinstock: Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York City, Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, Frederic A. Delano, president of the Monon Railroad; S. Thurston Ballard of Louisville, a flour manufacturer; James O'Connell, head of the metal trades department and second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors.

We should say nothing of a person in his absence that we would be unwilling to say if he were present.—Noah Webster.



For Judge of the Superior Court

Henry B. Lister

I have been a member of a Labor Union for twenty-five years. While working at my trade of a steam engineer, I attended the night classes at the University, and graduated as Bachelor of Laws. I then continued my studies until I obtained the degree of Master of Laws.

For fourteen years I have practiced law in San Francisco, and during that time it has fallen to my lot to defend many difficult cases for Labor.

In 1906 I established the point that injunction would not lie against the boycott, the secondary boycott, and freedom of speech, in the celebrated case of Goldberg, Bowen vs. the Stabmen's Union, before the California Supreme Court, for which I received the thanks of the American Federation of Labor in a personal letter from President Samuel Gompers, who stated it was one of the greatest victories for labor of recent times.

I also established that a union could not be sued, in the case of Fousek vs. San Francisco Labor Council, et al., a decision that went all over the United States.

Within the last year I have handled the following cases, all involving questions of great interest to labor: All the injunction suits of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company; a number of the big criminal cases growing out of it. The riot cases growing out of the unemployed disturbances; the Lucy Parsons case involving the right of peaceable assembly and free speech; the Gas and Light Franchise cases; the Woman's Eight-Hour Law before Federal Judges Morrow, Van Fleet and Dooling; also in the Federal Court I have established that a donkey picket cannot be enjoined.

I believe true progress to consist of absolute justice to the producer, of government ownership of public utilities, and absolute fairness and humanity in criminal cases, and the restoration of the jury system whenever possible.

On my record and on these principles I solicit your votes.

W. C. RALSTON

A BUSINESS MAN

For GOVERNOR



HE STANDS FOR THE LEGITIMATE EXPANSION OF BUSINESS, AND THE FOSTERING AND PROTECTION OF CALIFORNIA'S INDUSTRIES.

CANDIDATE FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

QUALIFICATIONS

He is a business man and a Republican.

He has worked underground as a miner, shift boss and foreman.

He believes the tax rate is too high, and pledges himself to a reduction of it.

He has been a member of both houses of the Legislature and is familiar with the State's business.

He introduced the first measure for Women's Suffrage in California.

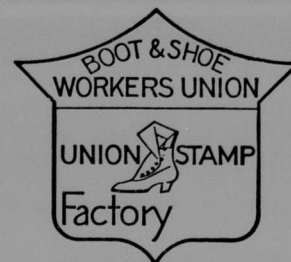
He is opposed to State-wide prohibition, and was the first candidate to declare himself against prohibition.

He is liberal in his views, broad-minded and independent; acknowledges allegiance to no faction or class; is bound by no promises and will exact none.

He asks the men and women of California to vote for him on his merits and his fitness for the office of Governor of this State.

PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 25th, 1914

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th

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Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1914.

Assets	\$58,656,635.13
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,857,717.65
Employees' Pension Fund	177,868.71
Number of Depositors	66,367

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

Our reputation is not only back of but is in every bottle of

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

By Richard Caverly.

One of the most worthy candidates for Secretary of State at the coming election is F. J. O'Brien of Chico, Cal.

Those who have any knowledge of the policies of the Chico "Enterprise" of which he is one of the proprietors will not question his honesty of purpose.

His position on public questions is never one of doubt. He labored faithfully through his paper for woman's suffrage in the campaign of 1911.

His services in that campaign were recognized by the Butte County Equal Suffrage Association in a set of resolutions published in the "Enterprise" of October 17, 1911.

Always ready to espouse the cause of right, always and unflinchingly opposed to wrong wherever found, he has earned the confidence of the people of his community.

He was born May 24, 1865, at Cambridge, Mass., was educated in the public schools of Boston and at Boston College. He was a reporter on the Boston "Globe" in 1883, then in the furniture business with his father in Boston and subsequently in the same business for himself at Holyoke, Mass. He lived in Arizona through the years of 1893, 1894 and 1895, and was business manager of the Tucson "Citizen," the Phoenix (Arizona) "Republican" and published the Arizona Magazine at Yuma.

He was assistant chief clerk of the territorial council of Arizona during the session of 1894-1895. He came to California in the summer of the latter year and was employed as a reporter on the San Diego "Morning Sun." He next found employment on the Sacramento "Morning Union" as advertising solicitor. He remained on the "Union" for 13 years and finally became its business manager. It was at Sacramento that the writer first knew him. He is now president of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School at Chico; also secretary of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission of the State of California.

Mr. O'Brien has been fairly successful in his business relations with his fellow men. He believes prevention is better than cure, and that it is better to build a protection around the top of the cliff to prevent falling than to provide many ambulances in the valley to care for the fallen.

He is seeking the nomination on the Progressive ticket and is in full sympathy with the State administration. He campaigned with the present governor last State election and lost the Republican nomination for Secretary of State which was then equivalent to election by only 2627 votes.

He was urged by numerous friends and has decided to try again for the same office.

Mr. O'Brien is in thorough sympathy with the aims and objects of organized labor to better working conditions, and to shorten the hours of labor. The Chico Typographical Union and other labor organizations of this State showed their appreciation of his services in the past when it endorsed his candidacy in 1910 for Secretary of State.

The Chico local of the Typographical Union has this year again endorsed his candidacy. He is a member of the California Press Association, a vice-president and director of the Advertising Association of San Francisco, ex-president of the Pacific Coast Advertising Men's Association, a member of Chico Lodge No. 423, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of San Francisco Lodge No. 26, Loyal Order of the Moose. He is not a native son, but is married to a native daughter. Mrs. O'Brien was born in San Francisco and brought up in the city of Sacramento, where she was educated in the public schools. She takes an active interest with her husband in pub-

lic questions and worked all day at the polls in Chico with others helping to carry the suffrage amendment to the constitution of this State in 1911. It was the faithful work of women like Mrs. O'Brien in the interior of the State that saved the suffrage cause.

SUIT CASE BY PARCEL POST.

Stopping for a few hours in New York recently, Mr. Jenison, an employee of the United States House of Representatives, thought he would send his suit case to Washington by parcel post. The clerk informed him that the amount would be 38 cents. On his arrival at Washington he was surprised to find that his bill for excess postage was \$4.84, because the suit case was locked, and by strict postal rules the full letter rate must be charged. Be sure always to unlock your suit case when sending it by parcel post.—"Pathfinder."

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(INCUMBENT)

For ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

(SHORT TERM)

District Court of Appeal

1st Appellate District



Primary Election, Aug. 25, 1914

General Election, Nov. 3, 1914

COUNTIES IN DISTRICT — CONTRA COSTA, ALAMEDA, SAN FRANCISCO, MARIN, SAN MATEO,
SANTA CLARA, SAN BENITO, SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, FRESNO.

FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF CALIFORNIA



JAMES D. PHELAN

Former Mayor of San Francisco

CANDIDATE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR

UNITED STATES SENATOR

SEPTEMBER SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The People's Philharmonic Orchestra presented its third symphony concert on August 6th to an enthusiastic audience that almost filled the Pavilion Rink to capacity. The audience itself seemed to catch some of the inspiration of the Orchestra, judging from its spontaneous outbursts of applause at the close of each number.

Now the fourth symphony concert is in course of preparation, to be given on Thursday evening, September 3d, in the Pavilion Rink, and judging from the daily inquiries at the manager's office this concert will far exceed the last one in attendance. The nominal prices, as on previous occasions, of 25 cents and 50 cents, will be charged for admission, but the Orchestra will be augmented somewhat, in order to effectively render some of the special numbers on the program.

The program will be as follows: Overture, "Der Freischutz (von Weber); Nocturne (Hummel); Bruch's "Kol Nidrei" will be played as a 'cello solo by Victor de Gomez; then will come Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," concluding the program with the "Nutmacker Suite," by Tschaiikowsky. Undoubtedly this will be the most interesting and instructive concert so far given in this series.

The New Era League, 816 Hotel St. Francis, is filling a vast number of orders, both locally and out of town, for season tickets, and the reserved seats for this concert will be placed on sale Monday, August 24th, at Sherman, Clay & Co.'s, and Kohler & Chase's music houses.

WATER FIREWORKS FOR VALLEJO FETE.

Second only to the sensational parade of the United States war cruisers which are to participate in the Admission Day celebration in Vallejo, September 7th, 8th and 9th, will be one of the most elaborate displays of water fireworks that has ever been witnessed on the Pacific Coast. This display, which is scheduled for the evening of the 9th, will embrace scores of new ideas which have never before been witnessed in the West, and will include what will in fireworks be a monster reproduction of the U. S. S. California.

The water illumination, which will continue for a period of two hours or more on the evening mentioned, will be held in the Vallejo Channel, which separates the city from the United States navy yard. The Government will co-operate with the city, and turn over to the men in charge of the fireworks several navy yard barges. Contributing to the splendor of the occasion will be the flashing of the electric searchlights on board the cruisers. The spectacle gives every promise of being one of the most beautiful which has ever been conceived.

Daily the plans of the committee in charge of the Native Sons festival are assuming bigger and more interesting proportions. The day water sports now include motor boat races between the fastest craft in this part of the State. The Sacramento Boat Club has entered its three fastest, the "Scamp," "Fawn" and "Rosie B.," all of which hold enviable records and are too well known to sportsmen to need further mention.

Aeroplane flights by one of the best known aviators in the West will occupy the events of one afternoon. Flights will be made over the city and navy yard, and will include a collection of thrillers which will test the nerves of hundreds besides the man who will manipulate the planes.

EMPLOYERS AID IN "SAFETY FIRST" WORK.

The Safety First movement, as represented by the State Industrial Accident Commission, is receiving hearty co-operation from employers. R. L. Eltringham, safety engineer for the Commission, was recently taken on a 1,500-mile auto trip by officials of the San Joaquin Light and Power Company, to make suggestions for safeguarding their workmen.

In many other instances the Commission has been assured of the hearty support of employers in matters of accident prevention. They realize that to safeguard their workmen means money saved, because fewer accidents will cause less compensation to be paid. In a great many instances the number of accidents can be reduced by more than one-half. It is also possible to secure a reduction in insurance rates by carefully safeguarding machines. In one case a refund of

25 per cent was made to an employer in his costs of insurance because he had made the necessary improvement recommended by the safety engineer of the Industrial Accident Commission.

Preparations are being made by the Commission to hold public hearings for the purpose of adopting and standardizing safety rules and regulations. At these hearings the Commission will meet with committees from the employers for the purpose of thoroughly going over the field with them. With their assistance such safety rules as are necessary to protect lives and limbs of employees will be drafted and made into orders of the Commission, but no action will be taken without the co-operation of the employers.

It is error alone which needs the support of government. Truth can stand by itself. Subject opinion to coercion; whom will you make your inquisitors? Fallible men.—Thomas Jefferson.

H. W. Glensor

Member of Electrical Workers'
Union No. 151

Delegate to International Workers'
Defense League and Labor Council

CANDIDATE FOR

Justice of the Peace



ENDORSED BY

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JAMES W. MULLEN, Editor

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1914.

I will divide my goods;
Call in the wretch and slave;
None shall rule but the humble,
And none but toil shall have.

—Emerson.

To build the Chinese building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, mechanics were brought over from China, and have been at work for several weeks past. The carpenters, who have been receiving \$4.50 per month and found, grew dissatisfied last week after listening to some of their countrymen from San Francisco's Chinatown, and struck the job. How the strike was finally settled and work proceeded with we have not been informed.

Arthur Dunne, secretary of the Farmers' Protective League, says that the universal eight-hour law would conflict with the laws of nature, and gives this as his main argument why farmers and all good citizens, farm hands included, should oppose this law at the polls. He endeavors to prove his thesis by referring to the obvious fact that no farm has as yet produced an eight-hour cow. What Mr. Dunne means by an eight-hour cow, we do not know. But if he means that no cow can be fed, milked and cared for by farm hands who each work only eight hours in the twenty-four, we believe, in our innocence, that something more will have to be shown than the mere assertion. Every human being, as much as the cow, carries on his bodily and physical functions continuously; but we do not imagine that the laws of logic warrant us, from such fact, to draw the conclusion that it would be against the law of nature for any human being to work for wages for another human being at less than twenty-four hours a day or any other portion of such period. There is a section in the Civil Code of the State of California which says that "all the time" of the servant belongs to the master. Yet, progressive California deems itself free from upholding human slavery by law. Mr. Ralston, another logician of the bucolic school, says that the argument that a man can do as much work in eight hours as in ten amounts logically to saying that if he did no work at all he would do still more work. That may be true of the Rockefeller type of humanity, but to ordinary humans endowed with a modicum of reasoning powers it would seem that as the advocates against the universal eight-hour law cannot produce a single argument which on analysis can be considered of logical value, the case in a nutshell amounts to this: that there is no valid, logical argument against the universal eight-hour law except a selfish and well understood human desire to compel a few human beings to do all the world's work while the rest do no work at all.

THE USUAL TACTICS

The Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton evidently believed the officials of the Slough City could be intimidated into doing their bidding, because they had the brazen effrontery to ask that imported thugs be appointed to the police force as specials or deputies.

Floyd Kenyon, commissioner of public health and safety, when seen by a Stockton "Daily Record" representative, said:

"The M. M. & E. is most unfair in its statements relating to the police department. In the first place, I have appointed 18 special officers instead of nine, as they claim in their statement. Every man whom I have appointed is known personally to me. I have every confidence in my men. It is true that one man whom I have appointed is a union man, but I have known him for 22 years, during which time he has lived in this city. I know his record and I know that he will do his duty as an officer. I know that he is capable and will lay aside all consideration of the fact that he is a union man and act impartially. It's hard to get good men who have no affiliations on neither side, but those affiliations do not always affect their impartiality.

"I consider it far better that I should appoint local men of long residence here—men whose records are known to us all—than that I should appoint total strangers who have come here since this trouble started. I will say that I have been asked to appoint as special officers men who looked to me like yeggmen. One man whom I was asked to appoint we have now in jail, and he admits that he is an ex-convict."

"Is it a fact, Mr. Kenyon, that you were asked to appoint as special officers the five strike-breakers who were arrested at the Weber Grammar School Monday evening on charges of carrying concealed weapons?"

"Yes, sir, it is a fact, and I refused to appoint them."

In another instance an automobile in which rode six thugs pulled up where a group of women pickets were standing and began their bulldozing tactics, whereupon the police were called by the women. When the men were searched each was found to have a revolver and a blackjack. The automobile, upon being searched, also contained various implements of assault such as pick-handles, baseball bats and axe-handles.

Doubtless if this band of desperadoes had come upon a group of male pickets they would have started their deadly work and then set up the claim that they had been attacked. Having encountered women, however, their vicious plan was frustrated and exposed. These, of course, are not new tactics. They are such as are commonly used by employers of this type during labor disputes, and where the authorities are sufficiently servile these scoundrelly schemes have been successful.

The Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton, having failed in their attempt to use the city officials, are now devoting their time to the sheriff and the courts. A temporary restraining order of a most drastic character has been issued which practically prohibits the union men from breathing. Whether the order will be made permanent has not yet been determined, a hearing not yet having been given the enjoined union men.

In spite of all the disreputable tactics that have been used against them the Stockton unionists have the situation well in hand and are confident they will be able to hold their advantage to the end.

In the meantime trade unionists throughout the State are urged to prosecute the boycott of the products of the Sperry Flour Company with all possible vigor, as victory or defeat in this matter will have a strong bearing upon the final outcome of the entire controversy.

The women of Stockton are doing very effective work both on the picket line and in furthering the diverting of patronage from the unfair establishments. If the present condition of affairs among the unions are maintained, those in charge of affairs assert no amount of crookedness on the part of the employers will be of any avail in crushing the spirit of the locked out union men and women.

Fluctuating Sentiments

As soon as the war in Europe was announced in the newspapers the millionaire owners of the necessities of life took steps to corner the market and boost up prices. Of course this was done purely in a spirit of patriotism, but if labor takes advantage of the same contingency to raise the price of labor, in order to keep pace with the increased cost of living, what a wail will go up from the greedmongers!

When this war in Europe is over, our nation, with its "weak foreign policy" and its "unskilled diplomats," will be depended upon by the nations of Europe to administer to the wounds, to bind the broken limbs of a civilization maimed by those "skilled diplomats" of Europe. Thank God, our State Department and our representatives in the diplomatic circles of Europe have no skill in the hellish arts that have plunged European civilization into the pit.—San Francisco "Star."

The friends of former President Taft are strongly urging President Wilson to appoint the former to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench. Just how they reason things out is not plain. It is certain that the swath separating the two men with regard to law and government is a wide one. Taft is anything but progressive in his ideas. He is entirely out of sympathy with the people who elected President Wilson, and therefore wholly impossible as a Justice of the Supreme Court. The people desire men on the bench, as in other public positions, who can honestly represent their governmental ideas. That Taft can not do this was made manifest by his defeat at the polls.

The Sacramento "Bee" is persistent in its demand for compulsory arbitration. In discussing the Stockton situation it says: "The only remedy in such a case is compulsory arbitration. One raging bull should be compelled to employ, the other to be employed, pending a settlement of the vital points at issue by a statutory board of arbitration capable of enforcing its decrees." We were of the opinion that the surrender at Appomattox settled for all time in this country the question of involuntary servitude. The constitution of every state in the Union also provides against it except as a punishment for crime.

The "Illustrated London News" publishes some very interesting figures relative to the growth of the navies of the leading countries of the world, and their increased cost. In 1888 the eight leading world powers expended approximately as follows on their naval establishments: Great Britain, \$65,800,000; France, \$40,000,000; Italy, \$23,600,000; United States, \$23,000,000; Russia, \$18,000,000; Germany, \$11,900,000; Austria, \$5,600,000; Japan, \$5,000,000. Twenty-five years later the amounts had increased approximately to these sums: Great Britain, \$231,500,000; United States, \$144,600,000; Russia, \$122,500,000; Germany, \$114,400,000; France, \$93,000,000; Italy, \$51,300,000; Japan, \$49,300,000; Austria, \$29,900,000. It will be noticed that Great Britain spends today a great deal more than the entire eight did twenty-five years ago. And the terrible wastefulness of the expenditure is well illustrated by the fact that the United States government has just ordered the selling of the Mississippi and Idaho, two vessels built six years ago at a cost of six million dollars apiece, they now being counted out of date. And the two vessels that are to take their place are to cost fourteen millions apiece. This process upward will surely have to strike the top, somewhere, soon.

Wit at Random

Jobson (pocketing his pay envelope)—Now for good baseball luck.

Jones—What do you mean?

Jobson—To reach home without being touched.—Washington "Star."

Madge—Why do you object to the slashed skirt?

Marjorie—I don't think it good taste for a girl to display her money that way.—"Judge."

Teacher—How many sexes are there?

Little Boy—Three.

Teacher—Three! What are they?

Little Boy—The male sex, the female sex, and the insects.

Here is a story that was told by Congressman Samuel J. Tribble of Georgia, the other evening, when the conversation at a social affair turned to the eagerness of some children to oblige.

Some time ago an elderly uncle, who was passionately fond of cheese, visited the home of Willie's parents, in the suburbs. Unfortunately the guest had not apprised the family of his visit, and it was with many expressions of regret that mother remarked at meal time that there was no cheese in the house. Whereat little Willie rose from the table and silently faded away.

"Here you are, uncle," happily cried Willie, reappearing a few minutes later with several small pieces of the delicacy on a plate. "It ain't very much, but it is the best I could do."

"You dear boy!" exclaimed uncle, delighted, chewing on one of the pieces. "Did you borrow it from the neighbors?"

"No, sir," was the startling rejoinder of Willie. "I got it out of the mouse trap."—"Tid-Bits."

"Some time ago the teacher in a public school was giving a talk on classic mythology. Little Willie was not very attentive, and when it came to the questioning part of the game he was lost in the wilderness.

"Willie," said the teacher, closing the book and looking impressively at the youngster, "can you tell me who Cyclops was?"

"Yes, ma'am," was the prompt answer of Willie. "He was the feller what wrote the cyclopedia."

Jones, according to Colonel Mitchell of Binghampton, was on his last legs, so he sent for a minister, a doctor and a lawyer, and told them that if they each put \$100 in his coffin he would leave them each \$5,000 in his will. He died shortly after, and the day he was buried the minister met the doctor and asked him if he had put his \$100 in the casket.

"I did," said the doctor.

"In what form did you put yours in?"

"In five twenty-dollar gold pieces."

"Well, you'll get your five thousand dollars."

"How did you put yours in?"

"I put in a crisp, new one-hundred-dollar bill."

"Well, you'll get your five thousand dollars, too."

Just then they saw the lawyer across the street. They called him over and asked him in what form he put his \$100 in the casket.

"I put in my check for three hundred dollars, and took out the change," said the man of the law.

"Hello, old man! Have any luck shooting?"

"I should say I did. I shot seventeen ducks in one day."

"Were they wild?"

"Well, no—not exactly; but the farmer who owned them was."

Miscellaneous

TOO OLD TO RAT.

I don't care if the cause be wrong,
Or if the cause be right—
I've had my day and sung my song
And fought the bitter fight.
In truth, at times I can't tell what
The men are driving at,
But I've been Union for thirty years,
And I'm too old to rat.

Maybe, at times in those old days,
Remembered now by few,
We did bite off in various ways
Much more than we could chew—
We paid in sodden strikers' camps,
Upon the blacksoil flat;
We paid in long and hungry tramps—
And I'm too old to rat.

The Queensland strike, in Eighty-nine
And Ninety's gloomy days—
The day the opero comp'ny sang
For us the Marseillaise;
The sea of faces, stern and set;
The waiting "bitter cup,"
The hopeless hearts, unbeaten yet;
The storm cloud rushing up.

The fighting, dying "Bomeraang"
Against the daily press;
The infant "Worker" holding out;
The families in distress;
The sudden tears of beaten men—
Oh! you remember that!—
Are memories that make my pen
Not worth its while to rat.

I've wept with them in strikers' camps
Where shivered man and beast;
I've worn since then the badge of men
Of Hell!—and London East!
White faces by the flaring torch!
Wraith wives!—the slaves of Fat!
And ragged children in the rain—
Yes! I'm too old to rat!

—Henry Lawson, in Melbourne "Labor Call."

THE BASIS OF VALUE.

By George Matthew Adams.

No matter how successful you may become—no matter to what extent you may use your abilities—you are only worth while to the extent that you contribute definite value to the world.

Your sole value in this world is your value to other people.

This truth works out no matter where you place it. The more selfish a business man gets the less successful he is and the less he contributes.

Your sole value in this world is your value to other people.

On the other hand, you as an humble being are bound to distribute light, as the sun distributes it rays, in just the proportion that you make every thought and act and result on your part useful and valuable to somebody else.

Your sole value in this world is your value to other people.

There are many whiners, grumblers, kickers in this world who vaguely imagine that the world owes them a living. Nothing could be further from the truth. The world owes no man a living. Every man owes the world a living, and only as he contributes that living does he share in any part of what the world naturally returns in happiness, good works and lasting satisfaction.

ELECT

Judge B. V. Sargent

**Judge of Appellate
Court**

FIRST DISTRICT

(Unexpired Term)

**Re-Elect for Justices of the
Peace the Incumbents**



Judge A. T. Barnett



Judge Michael J. Roche



Judge Chas. E. A. Creighton



Judge James G. Conlan

Judge Michael J. Roche
Judge A. T. Barnett
Judge Chas. E. A. Creighton
Judge James G. Conlan

THEIR NAMES WILL APPEAR ON ALL PARTY TICKETS

HOW CALIFORNIA MAY END MONOPOLY.

A fine presentation has been made by Edward P. E. Troy of San Francisco of the opportunity California has to become the freest and most prosperous State in the Union. The opportunity is involved in the pending amendment for Home Rule in Taxation. Mr. Troy makes the matter clear as follows.

If a county under this amendment should exempt from taxation "improvements," which means trees of all kinds, vines, alfalfa, drainage and irrigation ditches, homes, barns, fences and other improvements, it cannot continue to tax peach orchards, as all of the kinds of property included in that classification must be exempted.

Miller & Lux are paying but 25 cents taxes on each acre of the 141,000 acres of land they own in Fresno county, because of the lack of improvements, and the cattle and other property they return to the assessor are of so little value. The evils of their large land holdings cannot be corrected under our present tax system. The more strict an assessor may be in enforcing the law, the greater becomes the assessment of the farmers' personal property and improvements (as they cannot be hidden), and the less the proportion of the taxes charged against Miller & Lux, because they rarely improve their land.

In going over the assessment rolls of Fresno county today, I found that Mrs. L. Culver of the Roeding Villa Colony, because she had improved her 10.55 acres of land, was compelled to pay a county tax for 1913 of \$36.42, or at the rate of \$3.45 per acre, 13.8 times more than Miller & Lux. In addition, the school tax made her total tax \$55.34, or \$5.24 per acre. A. H. Picket of the same colony has 4.98 acres, improved, on which the tax is \$14.08, or \$2.87 per acre, over eleven times greater than Miller & Lux pay. Adding the school tax brings her taxes up to \$4.37 per acre. Any farmer can furnish you with examples of similar injustice.

No matter what kind of an assessor you may elect, or how you may assess the land of Miller & Lux, this excess burden of taxation will continue to be laid on the small farmer as long as the law compels the assessment of his house and furniture, trees, vines, alfalfa, live stock, implements and other property. Every time a farmer or a townsman builds a house, plants a tree, or otherwise improves his property he reduces the taxes of Miller & Lux and increases his own.

George Perley of Modesto best illustrated that fact by figures he used in 1911 when the Modesto irrigation district was voting on the placing of all the taxes on the value of land.

Assuming the two taxpayers represent an entire community, each in the first instance having unimproved land:

	Acres	Ass'mt.	Tax rate
Miller & Lux.....	10	\$1000	\$6.00
Farmer	10	1000	6.00

Total tax, \$120.

The farmer cultivates his land, sets out trees, plants alfalfa, and builds him a home, all of which is assessed for \$1000. Then the table will show as follows:

	Acres	Ass'mt.	Tax rate	Tax
Miller & Lux....	10	\$1000	\$4.00	\$40
Farmer	10	1000	4.00	
Home, trees, etc.		1000	4.00	80

Total tax, \$120.

By the same figures it will be seen that because the farmer improved his land and built him a home for his family, the tax of Miller & Lux was reduced from \$6 per acre to \$4, while the tax of the farmer was increased from \$6 to \$8 per acre. This is the punishment inflicted upon him under our present law because of his industry in improving his own land and making the unimproved holdings of land grabbers like Miller & Lux more valuable.

The only way to correct this evil and make Miller & Lux pay their fair share of taxes is to adopt the Home Rule in Taxation constitutional amendment. Then all improvements and personal property may be exempted from taxation, and all taxes be laid on the value of the land. This system of taxation is in use in the Modesto and Oakdale irrigation districts and has been so successful in relieving the small farmer of the burden of taxation that the Turlock irrigation district farmers are now signing petitions calling for an election to get the same system of taxation.

Of course the Home Rule amendment is being opposed by monopolistic interests. That is not strange. What is strange is that there should be in California a single laborer, farmer or business man so blind to his own interests as not to see clearly that it is to his interest that the amendment be adopted.

What is difficulty? Only a word indicating the degree of strength requisite for accomplishing particular objects; a mere notice of the necessity of exertion.—Samuel Warren.

LESSONS IN PUBLIC SPEAKING

WALTER THOMAS MILLS has returned to America after a five-years' lecture tour around the world. He will give a course of lessons in the art of public speaking. His classes will meet each Friday at 8 P. M., beginning AUG. 14th, at 2333 Haste St., BERKELEY, and on each following Saturday at 233 Pacific Building, San Francisco. A larger number of his students in public speaking have "made good" in the pulpit, at the bar, in politics, as solicitors, as salesmen, in social life, and on the lecture platform than is true of those who have been the students of any other teacher anywhere. Class room work or special personal assistance can be arranged for. For particulars come early to the regular classes or address Mr. Mills at 2333 Haste St., or telephone Berkeley 5028.

Mr. Mills is speaking every Sunday at 8 P. M., at Scottish Rite Hall, San Francisco, and at 2:30 P. M., Rice Institute, in Oakland.



JOHN C. CORBETT

Candidate for the
Democratic
Nomination

for

State Board of
Equalization

(First District)

Comprising the City and County of San Francisco

RE-ELECT JUDGE

Frank H. Dunne



FOR

Judge of the Superior Court

(INCUMBENT)

Frederick S. Stratton



Candidate for
Justice
Appellate Court

First District (Short Term)

District Includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Marin, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz.

ELECT
Judge Wiley F. Crist

Candidate for Judge of Superior Court

✻ ✻ ✻ ON ALL PARTY TICKETS ✻ ✻ ✻

A FRIEND OF LABOR

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY IN LABOR DISPUTES.**By Fred H. Moore, in New York "Call."**

Labor has no more dangerous thing confronting it than the law of criminal conspiracy. Wherever members of organized labor raise their voices or attempt to act in anywise along lines of self-betterment, just that minute along comes the sheriff with a warrant charging criminal conspiracy. Criminal conspiracy to do something: It may be criminal conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust law, as in the case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, or it may be criminal conspiracy to speak on the streets, in alleged violation of the city ordinances, as in the case of the San Diego fight; or it may be criminal conspiracy to prevent an employer from securing other workers to take the place of those who refuse to work under existing conditions, as in the case of practically every strike of any large dimension.

Criminal conspiracy has been, in the last five years, used by the authorities in connection with every labor dispute, whether the acts attending that dispute be petty or grave. For example, it was criminal conspiracy in the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. It was criminal conspiracy in Lawrence in the case of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso. It was criminal conspiracy at Indianapolis, in the case of Ryan, Clancy and others.

Now, why is it that this charge of conspiracy is always made? Those who know the law of conspiracy realize that the answer is so simple that he who runs may read. From time immemorial this charge of conspiracy has always been used by the government to suppress all unified action by those opposed to the existing order. Originally the law was applied to criminal conspiracies political in character against the existing government. Later it came to be applied to labor disputes. One of the earliest known cases is that of the Tub-Women of London vs. the Brewers of London. Here the mere fact that the tub-women had been united and formed an organization was in itself, and apart from any overt acts that they might do, unlawful. This conception of the law remained in force until well along into the nineteenth century, and it took a distinct act of the British Parliament to legalize labor unions.

Under the charge of conspiracy, the authorities, under the law, are allowed to introduce a vast range of evidence not directly pertinent to the particular individual or individuals on trial, but which they get into the record under the theory that the same is applicable to the law of conspiracy. Just what constitutes conspiracy, the law itself is uncertain about. For example, we have Chief Justice Shaw, at one time chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, saying, with reference to the definition of conspiracy:

"But the great difficulty is in framing any definition or description to be drawn from the decided cases which shall specifically identify this offense—a description broad enough to include all cases punishable under this description."

If the courts don't know what constitutes criminal conspiracy, then how can it be expected that a workingman will know?

The law of criminal conspiracy today is uncertain, defies intelligent analysis and is a perpetual menace to co-operation in any organized effort to do anything contrary to the wishes of those who control organized government. Under the law of conspiracy, every one who co-operates in any organized movement is responsible for each and every act of each and every individual co-operating along the line of that movement, even though the act which the individual does is really outside of the range of the purpose of the original program, provided that a jury sees fit to say, when influenced by prejudice, malice and ill-

will, that a conspiracy had been formed. Some of the most vicious verdicts returned by juries have been under the cloak of the law of conspiracy.

The law of conspiracy is a hydra-headed monster standing in the way of organized progress. It makes possible manifold miscarriages of justice, reduces the administration of the law to the whim and caprice of judges and juries and makes it impossible for the common people to maintain that respect for the administration of the law which is a fundamental requisite for the orderly progress of society. We should direct all of our efforts to the destruction of this legal myth, which possesses dangers far greater than any virtues that any one can find in it. As long as the law of criminal conspiracy stands on the statute books of either the State or Federal governments it is impossible to secure any large, broad and sweeping program of organized labor. Labor must do one of two things. It must

either develop such control of the machinery of government and of the courts, particularly as to enable it to reshape and remake the law of conspiracy so that the law as it now exists will no longer be applicable to labor disputes, or, independent of securing of political control, labor must secure such industrial power as will enable it to call checkmate to all efforts of the authorities to enforce the so-called law of conspiracy, thus rendering ineffective and impossible of enforcement the law itself. The duty is imperative that this law shall be nullified in some manner, otherwise all the efforts looking to the coalition and creation of real solidarity in the ranks of labor will be rendered ineffective by the authorities.

Men are convinced more quickly and certainly by what they see than by what they hear. It is not "Let your lips speak," but "Let your light shine."—Maltbie D. Babcock.



Judge William P. LAWLOR

16 years on the Superior Bench of San Francisco.

CANDIDATE FOR Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

At the State-Wide Primary Election, August 25th, 1914



NOMINATE

FRANK J. FALLON

FOR

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS PRACTICING ATTORNEY IN SAN FRANCISCO

You can vote for Judges no matter under what party registered.

Born in San Francisco, 1864. Admitted to the Bar, 1887.

Immediately engaged in legal practice and has been so continuously for twenty-eight years.

Assisted in the rebuilding of San Francisco by erecting first fireproof building—Hotel Arlington—northeast corner of Ellis and Leavenworth Streets, the first fireproof building in burnt district, commencing work two months after the fire in 1906.

AMERICA'S FIRST COAL.

The history of coal mining in the United States covers only a period of about a century. There was some mining of anthracite in Pennsylvania as far back as 1790, but the records of the anthracite coal trade usually begin with the year 1820. The first actual mining is believed to have been in Virginia, we read in the Louisville "Courier-Journal," though the records of production in that state date from 1822. The presence of coal in Ohio was discovered as far back as 1755, but the record of output begins with 1837. The history of coal mining in Kentucky begins in 1827, but in 1840 the production had reached only 23,527 tons.

Inventions have multiplied since the days of the Pilgrims, but which of our mechanical devices takes the place of the old-fashioned quality of determination where obstacles are to be overcome?—Mary Antin.



Ed. H. Aigeltinger
— FOR —
Republican Nomination
State Board of Equalization
1st District

In business for 35 years and a Taxpayer
of San Francisco

VOTE FOR

W. F. Postel



Justice of the Peace

Honest ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ Fair

EXAMINATION FOR SWITCHMEN.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces that applications for employment as switchmen, in the service of the State, will be received at the office of the Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento, on or before September 12, 1914. Switchmen are employed by the State in connection with the Board of State Harbor Commissioners in San Francisco at a salary of \$100 per month. There are now seven vacancies to be filled.

Candidates must have had at least one year's experience as a switchman within the last five years, and must show clearance papers from each railroad position held in the past five years in order to qualify for this examination.

The examination is open to all citizens of the State between the ages of 21 and 50 on the date of the examination, who comply with the requirements.

Applications must be properly executed and filed with the Commission on or before September 12, 1914.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces another great new show for next week. Gus Edwards' Matinee Girls, a musical production a la Broadway in capsule form, with Charles Olcott as its stellar feature, will be the headline attraction. Irene Martin and a bouquet of American Beauties, including Gene Ford and Margaret Dana, will also participate in the production, which will be one of the most elaborate and beautiful ever presented in vaudeville. Beautiful scenery and costumes lend enchantment to the view. Aileen Stanley, described as "The Girl With the Personality," and an exceptionally clever character singer, will be heard in new and original songs. The Hess Sisters, exceedingly handsome, graceful and dainty girls, will introduce representative dances of various nations. A lively and strenuous acrobatic dance is the most important feature of the act presented by the Hickey Brothers. They open with clever songs and amusing dialogue, which they follow with good, straight dancing and acrobatics. Horace Wright and Rene Dietrich, the somewhat different singers, have a very enjoyable act. With this bill Hayward, Stefford Company, Marie and Billy Hart and Mlle. Natalie and M. Ferrari will close their engagements.

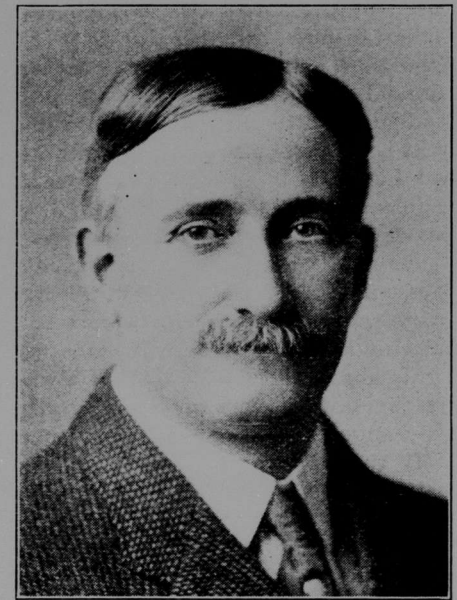
LABOR DAY PREPARATIONS.

Plans for the celebration of Labor Day have now assumed definite shape, and the Stadium program is about completed. There will be continuous entertainment throughout the day, calculated to satisfy every taste.

During the day an excellent schedule of harness racing will be held on the track, while on the infield a most complete program of sports and athletic events has been provided for, and some real lively contests are certain to result from the classical character of the entries.

Labor Day this year falls on September 7th, so that you should set that date aside for the cornerstone laying of the new Labor Temple in the morning and the Stadium celebration directly following.

True glory consists in so living as to make the world happier and better for your living.—Pliny.



F. J. O'BRIEN

Chico, Cal.

Candidate for
Progressive Nomination
For

SECRETARY OF STATE

Endorsed by Chico Typographical Union
No. 667

RE-ELECT



JUDGE

JOHN J.

Van Nostrand

INCUMBENT

Superior Judge

Name will appear on all Party Tickets

DILEMMAS OF EARLY RAIL TRAVEL.

Drawing some amusing pictures of early railway travel, some one has lately said that the railroad train, unlike the aeroplane, did not spring into existence all at once, but as we know it today was the result of much haphazard experimentation. Yet here is, perhaps, too hasty an assumption that the aeroplane as we know it today will not look as foolish to the future as the old makeshifts of rail travel do to us. With no precedent established there was no reason why it should seem absurd to send a fast horse ahead of the railroad train to warn people to get out of the way. That the train should move at all without horse or hand to draw it was marvelous enough. Even the engine, equipped with mast and sail, to lend wings to the laboring iron steed, was no more anomalous than the hydro-aeroplane of today may perhaps appear to the future.

The boilers of the early locomotive stood on end, and there was no way to get water into them from the tank except when the engine was going. So when a train stood at a siding (and the trains spent much of their time on sidings) the engineer might have to set the brakes, grease the tracks and start the engine wheels whirring to pump water into his boiler, lest it go dry. It is said, in an article in "Everybody's" magazine, that the steam injector was never thought of until Gifford wanted a balloon big enough to carry up a steam engine and its fuel, to work the paddle wheels.

The aeroplane getting its start today is odd enough. The big thing seems to be running crazily over the ground like a scuttling hen, tail and wings dragging. Perhaps this clumsy way of establishing momentum will yet be done away with. Perhaps the aeroplane will be launched in mid-air from a lofty jumping-off place, following Langley's methods. Perhaps the very planes themselves with their grotesque effect of a section of a river steamboat will disappear, and then old pictures of the machines in which today's aviators win their fabulous prizes will seem as absurd as the old locomotives, now easily confounded with a threshing outfit.

The first trains were laid off at night, so that travelers must stop over at an inn en route. There was no uniform gauge. Cars could not be shunted to a different line. The passenger was changing at every turn of the road. There was only a single track, and no telegraph, so that

one train waited at a sign post for the other to come up, and the second comer had then to back ignominiously to the switch at the station. One might start off in never so high a mood of adventure; his ardor was quickly cooled when, after traveling for half an hour, he found himself back at the place from which he started. The old nag and buggy would do better by him than that.

This amusing record of what was once the solemn earnest of travel, says that at first the conductor very stylishly dressed in order to be duly impressive, used to collect cash from each traveler, since there were no tickets. At the end of the week he paid off all the hands and then turned the rest over to the railway company. Sometimes the train would stop, the fireman would jump off and annex a few fence rails just to tide him over to the next station. Water was pumped into the tanks by hand at the stations.

STATE NEEDS MORE STENOGRAPHERS.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces a third examination for stenographer and typist, to be held in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento, on September 5, 1914, to provide a register of eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies as they may occur in the State service in positions as stenographer and typist, or typist. Entrance salaries of stenographers and typists range from \$50 to \$100, those of typists from \$50 to \$75. Stenographers who will work in Sacramento are especially needed.

This examination is open to all citizens of the State who are 18 years of age or over on the date of the examination, and who comply with the requirements. Application blanks and further information may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento.



Frank E. Wright of Sacramento is announcing his candidacy for the position of State Surveyor-General on the Republican ticket. He is well qualified to fill the responsible position, having served eight years as Chief Deputy in that office under his late father, M. J. Wright, who was State Surveyor-General from 1895 to 1903. Prior to that time Mr. Wright was Chief Clerk in the United States Land Office at Visalia for five years when his father was Register of that office. Thirteen years of continuous service in the State's Land Offices is a record he may well be proud of and alone stands as a recommendation for his integrity and ability. Mr. Wright is a native son, having been born in Vallejo in 1871. He is a young man of family and is well and favorably known throughout the State. He is asking the endorsement and support of the people at the coming election. Mr. Wright is the only candidate for this office who is registered as a Republican and is relying upon his past record as to his efficiency and promising to serve all the people to the best of his knowledge and ability if he has the honor of being elected Surveyor-General of the State of California.

TIMOTHY F.
SHEEAN



For
Republican Nomination For
State Senator
22nd Senatorial District
Election August 25, 1914.

RE-ELECT
Geo. A.
Sturtevant
(INCUMBENT)
Superior Judge



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 OLD GOLD & SILVER
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 PAPER**

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 Quality with the Minimum of Cost

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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 FLORAL ARTISTS
 Funeral Work a Specialty — Lowest Prices
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783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

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DEMAND THE BRAND
Standard
 UNION MADE
SHIRTS

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums.

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SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE

Union-made Cigars.
 The quality of the cigars is guaranteed by the fact that they are made by the Union Labor Cigar Company, which is a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and is a member of the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.
BLUE LABEL CIGARS

FIRELESS STEAM LOCOMOTIVE.

A fireless steam locomotive is enough of a novelty to deserve a word of description, says a writer in the New York "Post." Such a machine is in daily operation at a large manufacturing plant in Dayton, Ohio. It weighs something over thirty-seven tons, and is used for shunting cars about a freight yard. The propelling energy comes from a huge tank on wheels, thirteen feet long and six feet in diameter. This tank has no tubes, such as fill an ordinary locomotive boiler. It is prepared for use by being half filled with water and then connected with a stationary steam boiler under steam at 150 pounds pressure. In from twelve to fifteen minutes the pressure in the tank is raised to 150 pounds, and the locomotive is then ready for use.

It has unusually large cylinders, which are supplied with steam from the tank through a reducing valve, which cuts the pressure down to sixty pounds. But the cylinders will operate with as low a pressure as ten pounds. With one charge this novel locomotive will run for from two to three hours, according to the amount of work it has to do. It seems particularly suitable for use in places such as lumber yards, where the fire hazard is serious. It carries no fire of any kind.

**F. C.
 Jordan**

FOR
**Secretary of
 State**

CHANGE IN TITLE.

Announcement has been made in Sacramento of a change in the name of the proposed Home Rule Tax amendment, to be voted on in November. The measure will appear on the ballot as No. 7, "Local Taxation Exemption."

The provision is designed to give cities and counties direct legislation in taxation matters. Today, only the State as a whole can reform the tax system, although a number of counties where there are particularly glaring inequalities stand ready to take steps for a change. In these counties, notably Los Angeles and San Diego, public sentiment is demanding the breaking up of the large estates of the railroads any great land owners. Several cities have been urging legislation to discourage the vacant-lot industry, but they likewise are powerless to act until they get "home rule."

These communities, it is predicted, will poll a heavy vote for the amendment.

The measure in question provides that the people can, by so voting, exempt from taxation improvements in, on, or over land; shipping, household furniture, livestock, merchandise, machinery, tools, farming implements and other personal property, except franchises.

Such exemption, it is urged, would encourage industry along all lines, particularly the agricultural industry, which now pays heavily in taxes on its improvements, while holders of large estates of idle land adjoining practically escape taxation. It is contended that exempting the farmer's improvements would force the large holders of idle lands to pay their share of the tax burden.

Among the organizations which have indorsed the amendment are the League of California Municipalities, the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, the State Federation of Labor, and the California Fruit Growers' convention. Thirty cities have so far approved it, including Alameda, Alviso, Arcata, Calexico, Calistoga, Chico, Coalinga, Daly City, Etna, Holtville, Inglewood, Kingsbury, Burlingame, Loyalton, Monrovia, Mountain View, Napa, Placerville, San Rafael, San Jose, Sausalito, Tulare, Mill Valley, South San Francisco, Sonoma, Santa Cruz, Vallejo, Santa Rosa, Santa Monica and Palo Alto.

It is not great deeds that make people's lives happy; it is the little kindnesses of daily life.—E. Hadwin.

NOMINATE

William E. White

FOR

**Judge of
 Superior Court**

Always a Friend of
 Union Labor

NAME ON ALL PARTY
 TICKETS



Charles M. Belshaw

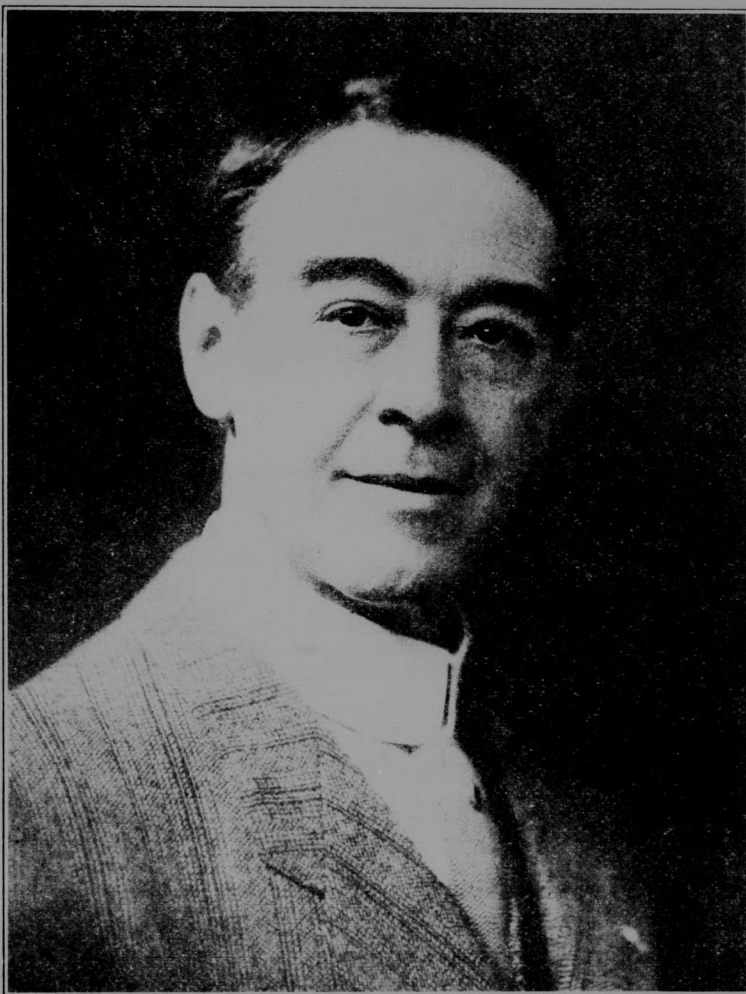
CANDIDATE FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

FOURTEEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS IN CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE

Elected to Assembly from Contra Costa County in 1894, and served three consecutive terms.

Elected to Senate from Contra Costa and Marin Counties in 1900, and served two consecutive terms. Served as chairman of Election Laws Committee and of Finance Committee of Senate. Served as member of State Board of Prison Directors. Ex-President of California Miners' Association.

Residence—Antioch, Contra Costa County, California.



We have never before had a candidate for Governor who has had an experience in public life equal to that of Charles M. Belshaw. In his fourteen years service in the Legislature of this State he has acquired an insight into the workings of the government and the needs of the public and state which peculiarly fit him now to be the chief executive of this State. If elected to this high office he can and will apply this knowledge immediately to existing public questions.

While in the Legislature he served no one but the commonwealth and voted on every matter submitted solely and only in accordance with merits of that particular measure and not because some person or group of persons did or did not want it.

He favored no one and he feared no one, but voted for or against a measure as he believed that it ought or ought not to pass.

If elected Governor, Senator Belshaw will accord to the chosen representatives of the people in the Legislature the right to do their duty as laid down by the Constitution, and he will be the executive of this State and not the executive and the Legislature combined.

Moreover, he intends to permit every branch of the government to perform its particular function free from his interference, and to act on every matter presented to him in accordance with its own merits or demerits, and not with a view as to what effect that particular action will have on his future political career; to see that every appointment is made solely with reference to the ability of his appointee to fill the office and not with the purpose of using him to build up a political machine for himself; to make every officer of this State give a dollar's service for every dollar of his pay; and to give the business of this State an opportunity to conduct its affairs with as little interference as possible, compatible with the general rights of the public.

FOR GOVERNOR

Senator Belshaw's statement of his platform is as follows:

I am a candidate for the nomination for Governor of the State of California, subject to the will of the Republican voters to be expressed at the primary election to be held August 25, 1914.

I still believe in the principles of the Republican party under which this nation has always prospered.

I believe that it is time to call a halt to all such legislation and regulation as is fast undermining the business of this country, and is directly responsible for our present business depression.

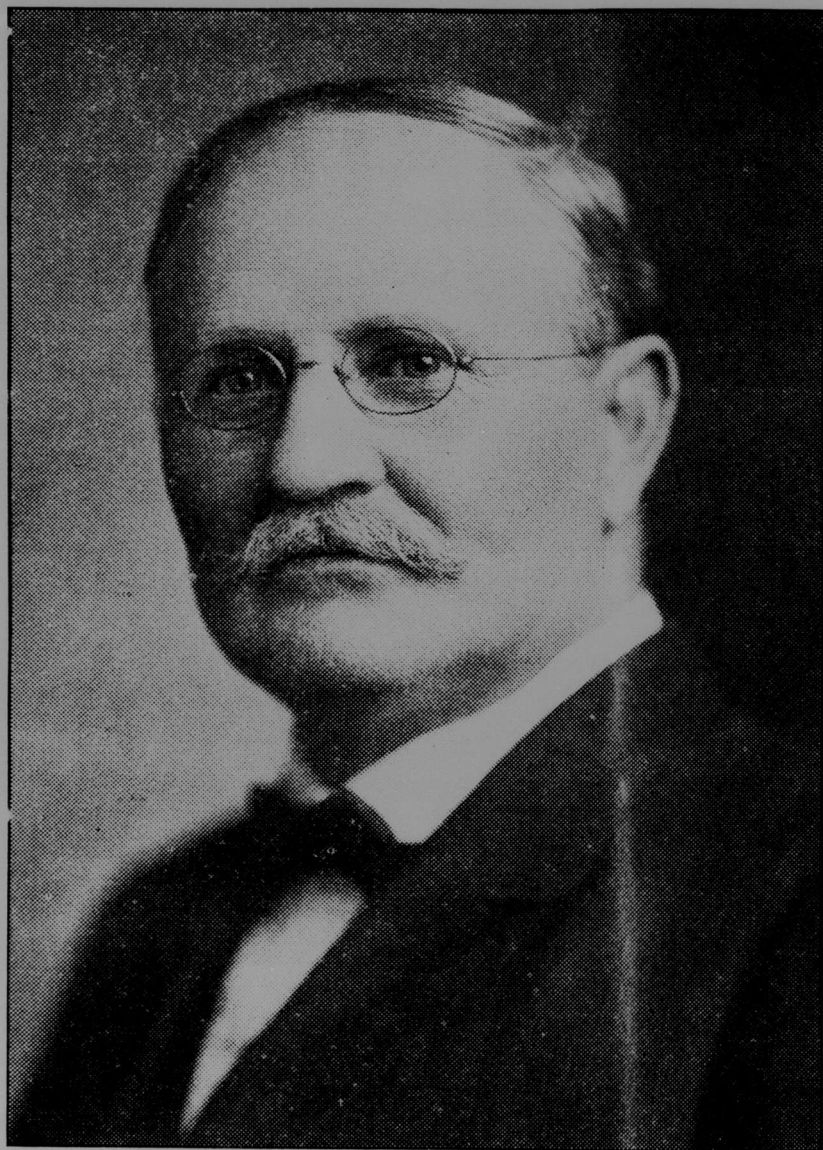
I am for sane laws and for an economical administration of the affairs of State.

EFFICIENCY FIRST should be the slogan in governmental affairs as well as in business, and the people should get value received for every dollar expended from public funds.

I stand for a maximum of BUSINESS EFFICIENCY as against the present POLITICAL INEFFICIENCY.

I shall at once present my candidacy to the Republicans of this State as fully as possible and shall at all times endeavor to bring about a unification of the Republican party in the State of California—to the end that the golden days of business activities may be with us again under the banner of the Republican party—the party of PROGRESS and PROSPERITY.

I stand for equal rights for all and special privileges for none.



"Mr. King, would you lease a part of your ranch to be planted to beets?"

The speaker was a San Joaquin Valley farmer, and he asked his question of another farmer, Charles King of Kings County, now Democratic candidate for Governor.

"Before you go any further, Mr. Blank, what kind of labor are you going to employ?" asked King, who is now asking Californian Democrats for their votes at the August primaries.

"Japanese," was the prompt reply of the would-be renter.

"There is no need, then, for discussing terms," said King with finality. "I allow no Japanese laborers on my ranches."

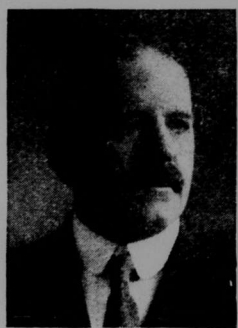
This actual incident in the life of Charles King tells more forcibly than scores of promises the attitude King takes on one labor problem. It is safe to say he can be trusted in any matter affecting the interests of labor.

Charles King is a farmer, cattleman, fruit packer and land dealer. He has been in what is now Kings County since 1888, when he first came to California from his native State of Tennessee. Before coming West he worked on a farm and as a "hand" in a sawmill of which he later became superintendent. He knows labor problems from the level of the laborer, not as a student of economics.

This is what King says of his candidacy: "I have never before sought political honors, but I now want to be Governor of this State because I believe a good, sound, economical administration would do more to stimulate business and encourage the development of the State's natural resources, with the consequent large employment of labor, than an administration of agitation, conducted in the interest of political patronage.

"I want to show the people of California that it is possible to find a man who is willing to be their servant while acting as their Governor; willing to devote his entire time to the consideration of their best interests."

The labor interests will do well carefully to consider the candidacy of Charles King, for he understands their problems more intimately than any candidate in the field. He has sprung from their ranks.



FOR
STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
DISTRICT No. 1

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ANGUS G. BOGGS
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

PRIMARY ELECTION, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1914

COLORADO WAR NEWS.

The miners' scale committee met in Denver this week to make a scale for contracts to be signed for two years beginning September 1. No definite information has been given out but it is believed that there will be few changes in the present scale.

There are now thirty-five independent operators working under a contract with the United Mine Workers, and other mine owners are contemplating the recognition of the union.

The greater efficiency of union labor is clearly brought out in the current report of the State Inspection of Coal Mines.

The report shows that mines working under an agreement with the United Mine Workers are producing almost twice their normal tonnage while the operators employing non-union labor are only "getting out" about one-third of their normal output.

Aspirants for State and county offices will un-

dergo a rigid examination next week when the State Federation meets in Pueblo. For years the workers of Colorado have been buncoed by the pre-election friends of labor. The present strike of the coal miners, however, has taught them a lesson severe enough to make them realize that they must stand together at the coming election and go down the line for real friends of organized labor or else suffer intermittent outrages such as that at Ludlow.

The end and final shake-up of the Colorado National Guard may come this week. It is understood that Chase has refused to pay those men connected with the Ludlow massacre who have been awaiting the verdict of the military court martial. If he holds up their money, they have threatened to sue him and the State as well as "to tell a few things they know about the militia." If they do tell even a few things they know about the Colorado National gunmen, the world will

stand aghast at the horrors of military rule in the coal strike zone.

Poor Elias M. Ammons, sometimes called the Governor of Colorado, continues to be hissed, jeered and hooted at the Democratic assemblies. Ammons, commander-in-chief of the Colorado National Guard and executive, who prostituted his office to the coal operators, will go down in Colorado annals as the most discredited Democrat in the history of that party.

The great doing of little things will make a great life.—F. B. Meyer.

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For
Republican Nomination for
ASSEMBLYMAN

30th Assembly District

CONGRESSMAN

John I. Nolan

The splendid services rendered the people of this city by Congressman John I. Nolan during the past two years should result in his unanimous nomination at the primaries, if faithfulness to duty is to be properly rewarded. While other Congressmen are at home campaigning for re-election, Congressman Nolan remains in Washington unselfishly guarding the interests of his constituency.

Congressman Nolan has devoted his time, attention and talents during his term in Congress to a strict and fearless performance of his duty. More could not be asked of any man, and such a record warrants his return by an overwhelming vote of the people of the Fifth District.



JOHN R.

Daniels

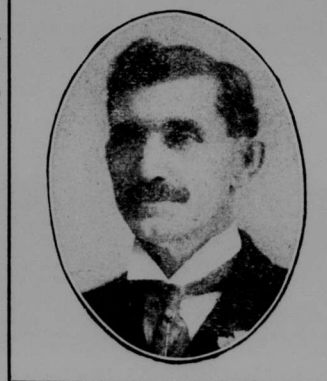


For
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
(Former Incumbent)

My Name Will Appear on All Party Tickets

VOTE FOR

C. W. EASTIN



CANDIDATE FOR
SUPERIOR JUDGE

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ANOTHER GREAT NEW SHOW.

CHARLES OLCOTT with GUS EDWARDS' MATINEE GIRLS, in a musical production, with Irene Martin and a Bouquet of American Beauties; AILEEN STANLEY, "The Girl With the Personality"; THE HESS SISTERS, Melody and Motion; HICKEY BROTHERS, Acrobatic Dancers; HORACE WRIGHT and RENE DIETRICH, in A Happy Combination of Operatic and Popular Melodies; HAYWARD, STAFFORD CO.; MARIE & BILLY HART. Last Week—Mlle. NATALIE & M. FERRARI, New Programme of Dances.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

MACHINISTS WIN STRIKE.

At Waco, Tex., machinists employed by the Waco Machinery and Supply Co. and the Brazos Boiler and Machine Works have won their strike, and both plants are now strictly union shops. Before the strike the machinists were working ten hours a day for 37½ cents an hour. They have secured a nine-hour day at 40 cents an hour.



ED. L. HEAD

For
STATE TREASURER
Keeper of the State Archives
Republican
State Primary Election August 25, 1914

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
TYPEWRITING MULTIGRAPHING
Union Public Stenographer
Phone, Kearny 4897 565 PACIFIC BUILDING

Alfred B. Lawson

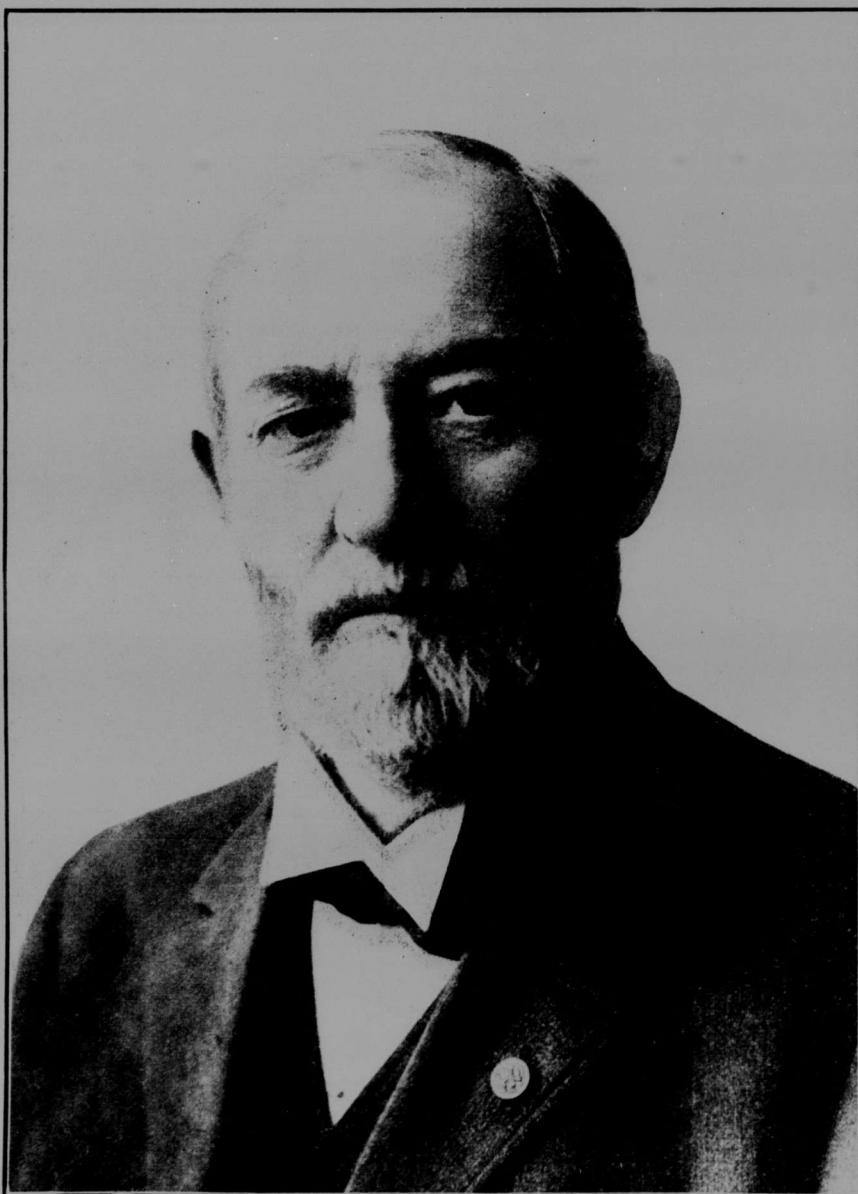


For

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

On All Tickets

Eight Years Experience



VOTE FOR

Wm. H. H.

HART

FOR
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR

ATTORNEY- GENERAL

HIS MOTTO IS

LOYALTY—To the Constitution, the Flag, the People and Friends.

LIBERTY—To the Individual without discrimination, with equal rights before the Law.

LAW—The enforcement of the Laws; if found oppressive or unsatisfactory, then amend or repeal them.

A Woman who does a man's work should receive a man's pay.

A reasonable and liberal construction of laws in aid of INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES and JUSTICE to the LABORING CLASSES.

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Members will not contract nor play any engagement whatsoever in Circolo Philharmonica, Italiano Hall, formerly called Latin Hall, Green and Stockton streets, as this hall is on the unfair list.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held Thursday, August 13th. The decision of the board of directors was sustained in the appeal of Dr. Maxim DeGrosz.

The meeting voted to place a fine of \$50 upon any member of this organization caught patronizing the United or Gunst cigar stores. There was also an assessment levied to aid the unions locked out at Stockton.

For

Judge of Superior Court



JOSEPH E.

O'Donnell

Endorsed by San Francisco Bar Association
Name on All Party Tickets

Drury

\$2.00

\$3.00



"SOMETHING NEW"

Navy, Green, Seal Brown

Union Made and Sold by Union
Salesmen

DRURY

724 Market, opp. Call Building

Two deaths occurred within the organization last week. C. H. Smith of Sausalito was run down and killed by a train near Larkspur, and B. A. Sacrison died in this city after a long illness.

The Oakland Moose have settled their differences with Local No. 6, American Federation of Musicians, and are now entirely fair to this union, they having signed the amateur band agreement as exacted by this local. Members may now accept and play engagements in Moose Hall, Oakland.

Members owing for picnic tickets please settle with C. H. King, chairman of committee.

J. J. Matheson will have a big rally at Parkside on Monday night. Joe is a busy man and looks like a winner from all reports. He has the endorsement of some of the most influential citizens and important clubs in the 27th District. A

club composed of members of this union has been organized to further his campaign.

Members will please take notice that Scottish Rite Cathedral (also known as Masonic Hall), Fifteenth street near Madison street, Oakland, is a Class D hall.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS



John R. Jones

REPUBLICAN
CANDIDATE
— FOR —
CONGRESS



5th DISTRICT

VOUCHED FOR BY UNION LABOR



For Judge
of the Superior Court

JUDGE

Daniel C. Deasy

Primary Election August 25th, 1914
General Election November 3rd, 1914

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 14, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Vice-President Brouillet; President Gallagher arrived later.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused, and Delegate Bonsor appointed Secretary pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Cooks' Helpers—E. H. Perry, vice M. Singer. Retail Delivery Wagon Drivers—G. Beckman, vice J. Lynch. Waitresses—Gussie Newbert, vice Margaret Smith. Boiler Makers No. 205—Wm. Bowser, Wm. O'Mally.

Communications—Filed—From the United Textile Workers of America, acknowledging receipt of \$25 donated to the Atlanta strikers. From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, informing Council that the firm of P. A. Newmark had settled their grievance with the Garment Workers' Union, and were now using the union label. From Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, stating it had levied the assessment. From Electrical Workers No. 151, stating it had notified its membership relative to the Sperry Flour boycott. From Switchmen's Union and the Retail Shoe Clerks on the same matter.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Provision Trades Council, requesting Council to investigate into the question of wages paid on the Hetch-Hetchy water system. From Waitresses' Union, requesting a boycott on the Herald and Paisley cafes; also in reference to paying their assessment.

Request Complied With—From Dayton Typographical Union No. 57, requesting Council to communicate with Congressmen and Senators, to oppose any Postoffice appropriation to a private corporation for the printing of corner-cards. From the State Federation of Labor, requesting Council to set a date when Professor Howerth can address the delegates on University Extension work.

Communications were received from the following unions inclosing donations to the Stockton strike fund: Pavers, Bartenders, Bay and Rivermen, Steam Shovelmen No. 2, Baggage Messengers, Mailers, Stablemen, Glove Workers, Typographical, Stationary Firemen, Molders, Street Railway Employees, Horseshoers, Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, Boiler Makers No. 205, Carpenters No. 483, Cigarmakers, Laundry Workers, Newspaper Solicitors, Machinists, Waiters, Ship Drillers, Office Employees, Cooks' Helpers, Garment Workers, Grocery Clerks, and Milkers.

Label Section—Minutes read and filed.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the communication from the Bartenders be filed, inasmuch as Mr. Barron, representing the Palace Cafe, agreed to live up to the conditions as stipulated by the union. The wage scale and agreement of the Grocery Clerks was laid over one week. On the request of the Janitors for a boycott on Foresters' Hall, the matter was laid over one week. Recommended the indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Pacific District Council of Electrical Workers. On the dispute between the Moving Picture Operators and the Panama Theatre, relative to the employment of one of their members, committee recommended that the request of the union be concurred in. The Secretary was directed to notify representatives of the Tailors to be present at the next meeting of the committee. The report of committee adopted.

Reports of Unions—Coopers—Are paying assessment. Newspaper Solicitors—Have levied assessment; "Daily News" the only paper fair to

the Solicitors' Union. Butchers No. 400—Business good. Hatters—Have signed agreement with employers, and levied the assessment. Riggers and Stevedores—Work on the water front is slack. Moving Picture Operators—Invited delegates to attend the "Movies" ball. Musicians—Reported the Italian Philharmonica Band unfair to their union. Cigarmakers—Business dull; requested delegates to purchase only union-made cigars. Pile Drivers—Santa Cruz still unfair. Pattern Makers—Have levied assessment. Iron Trades Council—Donated \$100 to Stockton. Elevator Conductors—Assessment being paid; will give ball for the benefit of Brother Hancock, August 19th. Molders—Shop stewards have distributed the Sperry Boycott cards in all the shops. Waiters—Forwarded \$85 for Stockton fund; will give a ball to assist in furthering their boycotts. Marine Engineers—Donate equivalent to assessment.

Law and Legislative Committee—Submitted a draft of the proposed charter amendment, relative to the awarding of contracts. Moved that the report be concurred in. Amendment, that it be re-referred to the committee for further investigation. Amendment carried. Mr. Gartland was granted the floor to explain the proposed amendment.

Report of Special Committees—Delegate Zant submitted a report of his work in furthering the Sperry boycott. Report received and filed.

Delegate Casey reported on the Stockton situation, and stated the fight was progressing nicely. He stated the women of Stockton were doing very good work, and assisting in every manner possible to make this fight a success.

Miss Mary Field addressed the Council, and stated that she believed that Labor will win this fight.

New Business—Moved that the agitation committee on the Sperry boycott co-operate with committee from the Label Section, for the purpose of arranging a meeting and inviting the wives of delegates and other women friends of Labor to assist in furthering the Sperry Flour boycott. Carried.

Moved that Council adjourn out of respect to the memory of the mother of Delegate E. A. Brown. Carried.

Receipts—Pavers, \$4; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$24; Mold Makers, \$4; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, \$12; Hoisting Engineers, \$12; Bay and Rivermen, \$24; Sailors, \$80; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Mailers, \$8; Gas and Water Workers, \$16; Stable Employees, \$16; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$8; Bookbinders, \$12; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Barbers, \$32; Plasterers, \$20; Material Teamsters, \$24; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$24; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Musicians, \$32; United Laborers, \$32; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$16; Milkers, \$8; Office Employees, \$12; Ship Drillers, \$4; Federal Employees, \$12; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$8; Cracker Bakers, \$8; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$20; Rammermen, \$4; Hatters, \$4; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$8; Steam Shovelmen, \$8; Coopers, \$12; Waitresses, \$28; Label Section, \$8; Martinez fund, \$10; donations for Stockton, \$1,130.70; total receipts, \$1,818.70.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; extra postage, for boycott circulars, \$50; stenographers, \$51; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Thos. Zant, \$30; State Federation of Labor, strike assessment, \$857.20; Trustees, \$15; Brown & Kennedy, floral piece, \$7.50; printing, \$3.25; Miss Barkley, \$2.30; office expense, \$15; Label Section, \$8; Hall Association, \$970; total expenses, \$2,080.25.

Adjourned, out of respect to the memory of the mother of Delegate E. A. Brown, at 10:35 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. T. BONSOR,

Secretary pro tem.

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission St. at Twentieth

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET

Near Mission Street

Sorensen Co.

All Watch
Repairing
Warranted
for TWO
YEARS



James H. Sorensen
Jeweler and Optician

JEWELERS--OPTICIANS
WATCHMAKERS

We have consolidated our
entire business into
ONE BIG STORE

715 MARKET ST., Nr. Call Bldg.

VISIT THE ENGLISH COTTAGE

JUST COMPLETED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that
will look well, wear well and give years
of service.

Pay \$2 a Week

Sterling Furniture Co.
Bunster & Saxe
1049 MARKET ST. OFF. M'ALLISTER & JONES



It OUTSHINES Them All!

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE
AND TONIC FOR ALL
KINDS OF WEATHER

Yosemite Beer

Typographical Topics

A. S. Wenchester, on the old age pension rolls of the Typographical Union, is a candidate for assemblyman from the Colfax district.

Another old-time member of No. 21 answered the last call of "time" on Sunday last, August 16th. Peter J. Spacher, aged 66 years and 10 months, died at the French hospital, after a long illness. The immediate cause of death was the shock of a surgical operation.

A special meeting of San Francisco Junior Typographical Union was held Thursday evening of last week, at which preliminary arrangements were started for the "apprentices' ball," which it is proposed shall be held in the near future. Much enthusiasm is being shown by the boys and it is confidently expected that the affair will be a success in every way. The following members were

appointed on the general committees, which will have charge of the affair, in conjunction with the committee on membership and the executive committee of the union: Bert Coleman, J. Leslie McDonnell, Earl Curtis, Charles L. Price, Edw. J. Keenan. The following ticket committee was appointed: Frank Harvey, John Wullschlegel, Edward Johnson, Frank Anastasi, Paul Nielsen.

Another conviction for illegal use of the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council was had in Judge Shortall's department of the Police Court on August 13th. The Co-Operative Press, a non-union establishment at 1827 Fillmore street, used a mutilated label and imprinted the label lease number of an establishment that is entitled to the use of the label.

Chairmen of chapels and others who have not yet made returns of the voluntary subscriptions being taken up for the relief of Miss Frances Taylor, author of the six-day law, are requested to do so before the next meeting of the union.

Carroll E. Fisk, of Hancock Bros., has returned from a motor trip to Santa Barbara, where he went last week for a short visit to his mother. He reports his brother, Cyren Fisk, well known to San Francisco printers, who has been in poor health for several years, in an improved condition.

Fred Bebagall, of the "Examiner" chapel, who spent his vacation in Portland, Ore., returned during the week.

Telegraphic word from Salt Lake City says the job printers there are out on strike and the town is closed. Travelers take notice.

DEATH OR OLD AGE

is inevitable. The wise man provides for either contingency. Insurance—Life, Health, Accident—should be figured as a Necessary Expense; the less money you have saved the more need for insurance. Get figures today from G. H. Davie, 1122 Mission street; phone Park 6380. adv.



Retain a Faithful Official

Encourage Honesty, Efficiency and
Courtesy in Public Office

Vote for
A MAN WITH A CLEAN RECORD

Alfred Roncovieri

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

RE-ELECT HIM AT THE PRIMARY

The Teachers Know Him! Ask Them.

Thirteen years experience in School Administration. Educated in the Public Schools and the University of California. Native of San Francisco. Speaks four modern languages fluently. Has carried Musicians' Union card 29 years. The welfare of the children and their teachers has always been his Supreme Concern.



ELECT

John J. Sullivan

Superior Judge

Name on All Party Tickets



Re-Elect

Superior Judge

A. E.

Graupner

(INCUMBENT)



THOMAS F. PRENDERGAST



For

Justice of the Peace

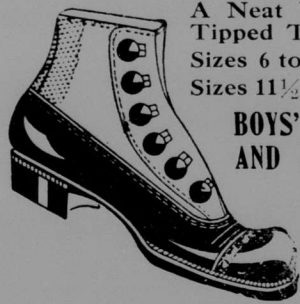
Endorsed by the Bar Association of San
Francisco

His Name Appears on All Party Tickets.

CHILDREN'S UNION-STAMPED SHOES

SOLD BY UNION CLERKS IN A UNION STORE

We sell more Union-Stamped Shoes than any other store in the United States. The Styles are the Newest, the Quality the Best, and you save from 50c to \$1.00 on each pair purchased.

GIRL'S IMPERIAL VICI KID, FULL SHAPE BUTTON SHOES

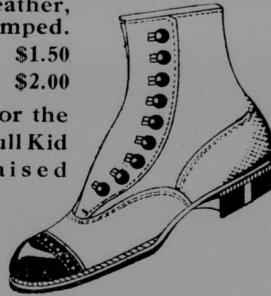
A Neat Wearable Style, Round Shape, Patent Leather, Tipped Toes, Sewed Extension Soles, Union-Stamped.
 Sizes 6 to 8 - \$1.25. Sizes 8½ to 11 - \$1.50
 Sizes 11½ to 2 - \$1.75. Sizes 2½ to 6 - \$2.00

BOYS' PATENT COLT, BUTTON AND BLUCHER LACE STYLES

\$2.00

Dress up Shoes for the Young Chap. Dull Kid Tops, Semi-Raised Toes, Full Edge Soles, Military Heels, Union-Stamped.

Sizes 9 to 13½ \$2.00



Sizes 1 to 5½, \$2.50

B. KATSCHINSKI

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

We Give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps

825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET COMMERCIAL BLDG.
Store Open on Saturday Evenings

Personal and Local

The following deaths in San Francisco trade union circles have been reported during the past week: Bernard A. Sacrison of the musicians, George S. Maupin of the carpenters, Phillip J. King of the machinists, Bernard J. McShane of the stationary engineers, John H. Hanekamp of the bartenders, George H. Sherman of the laundry workers, Albert J. Johnson of the gas workers, Peter J. Spacher of the printers, John P. Donovan of the sheet metal workers, and Conrad Sander of the laundry wagon drivers.

The Labor Day number of the "Culinary Worker," off the press last Saturday, is a handsome publication, containing a number of excellent articles and a goodly supply of advertising matter.

Remember the ball of the Moving Picture Operators' Union to be held on the 29th of this month. It will be an affair well worth attending, as usual. There will be vaudeville turns from the various places of amusement as well as dancing and all sorts of original and novel stunts to amuse.

The Labor Council, at its last meeting, referred to its law and legislative committee for revision a proposed charter amendment providing for preference to home industry in awarding by the municipality of contracts for material and supplies, and allowing city officials to give a differential of 15 per cent in favor of the local bidders when the foreign bidder is lower.

Next Tuesday is primary election day. Union men and women should make a special effort to be at the polls and register their choice for the various offices. Replies of all candidates are published in this issue, and should be carefully read.

The Labor Council decided, last Friday night, that the Moving Picture Operators' Union was right in its contention with the Panama Theatre, and that a member of the union should be employed.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 205 is to give a picnic in Glen Park next Sunday, at which there will be all sorts of gate, game and other prizes given away. The reputation of this union guarantees a sociable time to all who attend.

The Labor Council has approved the wage scale of the Electrical Workers' Union for points outside of San Francisco for electricians employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

The Labor Council adjourned out of respect for Mrs. H. Brown, who died last week, mother of Delegate E. A. Brown of the Machinists.

The Sperry boycott committee of the Labor Council has been directed to make arrangements for a mass meeting of women to further the boycott on the products of the Sperry Flour Company.

A report comes to this city from across the bay, at Richmond, that anticipating the passage of the eight-hour amendment, the Western Pipe and Steel Company has taken steps to reduce the work in the local shops to an eight-hour basis. Notices, signed by H. W. Lunceford, notified the employees that on and after October 1, 1914, that eight hours would constitute a working day. It was stated that the management had made an investigation of the condition of the eight-hour amendment with regard to its passage, and were satisfied of its passage, so were making the arrangements to get down to a working basis in such a way that it would not interfere with the work of the factory at the time of the passage of the bill.

In the last issue of the "Pattern Makers' Journal" is published a group picture of members of the union taken in 1887. The picture was taken by S. A. Love, who, with two others, Ritchie and Dolan, is still a member and working at the trade.

The Janitors' Union reports the unionizing of three more halls, Foresters' on Van Ness avenue, Hibernia on Valencia street, and Cooks' 88 Sixth street.

The Musicians' Union has decided to impose a fine of \$50 on any member of the union purchasing non-union cigars and tobacco. The union reports that the Italian Philharmonic Band of North Beach is accepting jobs that rightfully belong to the Musicians' Union.

Secretary O'Connell has returned to his duties after several days' absence due to a minor surgical operation.

Advance FALL STYLES

We are Showing a Special line of Suitings for Fall wear at

\$25.00 and \$30.00

That cannot be duplicated in the City for the price.



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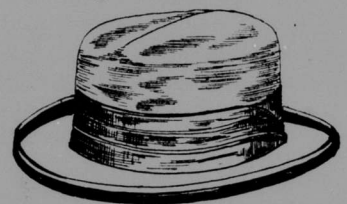
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THE IRISH TAILORS

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The Standard for 30 years

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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WE SELL

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 HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES
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 UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS
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